

\$100, and six tons per acre was about the average produce. Therefore, each acre would give 1000 sterling. When he was there, about 40 acres were under cultivation, but Mr. Ridge hoped to get 400 acres under cultivation next year. In addition, they would have all the profits from barley and oats, which he believed would be as great as that from potatoes. He next referred to the profit he estimated would be derived from the sale of wood, and in doing so, stated that he quite believed results would prove that his estimate would be under the mark. As regards the Whitmore Mine, he thought there could be no question about that, for he brought from one point of operation samples which had produced 1988 ozs. of silver per ton; from that mine he fully believed there would be a very large return, and that it would prove the richest silver mine ever discovered. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated he thought it probable that, instead of erecting reduction-works at the Whitmore Mine, arrangements would be made for carrying the ore to Washoe, as in about 12 months the railway would come within a few miles of Whitmore. Until then Mr. Ridge proposed making arrangements for bringing the ore over by wagons. If it were possible, and he certainly thought it was, to bring over 20 tons per day, it would give them 1,500,000 sterling per annum. Mr. Nugent said that the entire cost for bringing the ore from the mines to Washoe was about 171 to 181 per ton, which, with picked ore, left a very large profit. He was strongly of opinion that additional stamps should be at once erected.

The Chairman, replying to a question with reference to the item in the balance-sheet for "sundry debtors," stated that the greater part of the amount was money owing by Col. O'Connor to the company; but since his return to England he had given an equivalent to the extent of upwards of \$5000.

Col. O'Connor mentioned that he had sent several specimens of the ore to be assayed by an eminent assaying firm in Wales, with instructions to keep the result of every specimen separate, and to send the report to the directors, in order that it may be submitted to the shareholders, that they might know the real commercial value of the ore. (Hear, hear.) The question as to whether the ore should be assayed on the spot, or sent home, could only be settled by experience; but he was of opinion that at the present time the ore should be sent home to be assayed. Although at the present juncture of the proceedings of the meeting it was hardly the time to introduce the subject, yet he hoped the meeting would not separate without according to Mr. Nugent's statement that the ore should be assayed. He thanked the directors for the invaluable services he had rendered to the company by his personal investigation of their property. Shareholders could not forget the fact that Mr. Nugent was a gentleman of position and influence in the City of London, and that he had sacrificed time, labour, and had submitted himself to great personal inconvenience in order to ascertain the very thing that shareholders anxiously desired, and they could but thank him for his unselfish and trustworthy report. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KENNEDY said that, from the information he had received from a person whose character he had known for 20 years, he had been induced to purchase additional shares, at 5 p. m., and he certainly did not regret his bargain. And what was the action of those who had visited the property? Why, they had given orders to purchase 200 shares in the market without reserve. It was also true that the officers of the company had commissioned Mr. Nugent to invest their salaries in the purchase of shares, and that Col. O'Connor, who was the largest shareholder, and whose shares were released from all obligations, had not sold those shares. These, it should be recollected, were the actions of men who were best able to judge of the merits of the property, and which, to him, spoke louder and stronger than any reports that could be written.

Mr. KENNEDY corroborated the statement that he brought home orders from the whole of the officers to purchase shares in the company. Mr. LETCHWORTH wished to know if it were contemplated issuing new shares?—Mr. NUGENT replied that he was informed by Mr. Ridge that he did not think more capital would be required at present. There were yet 10,000 to be called up, and he should suggest that it be called up for the purpose of erecting more stamps. He had no doubt that when the Virginia Railway was opened they would have a monopoly of the crushing, simply because they could crush cheaper than anybody else. As to the water-power, it was capable of driving eleven more water-wheels, if that number were required.

The Chairman said that since Mr. Ridge had been upon the property he had settled all the outstanding claims against the company, and had reduced the expenses of the establishment, without affecting its efficiency, about 30 per cent.

Mr. LETCHWORTH said that while the shareholders would be greatly indebted to Mr. Nugent for the very able report he had written, yet he thought they had a right to some explanations with reference to the extraordinary report issued by Mr. Barwise some time since.

Mr. BARWISE said he was but too glad to have an opportunity of setting himself right with the shareholders upon that point. He might mention that he discovered, opened, and worked the Washoe mine, and he believed in its eventual great success as much as he had ever done. The report which he had written some time since, and to which reference was just made, was perfectly truthful, but the apparent discrepancy between it and the results arose from the fact that the mine was at present too wide. The whole stratification was full of silver, but it lay in pockets, and the silver was so disseminated that it would not pay to work the whole of it. At the time he wrote that report the operations had not reached the vast mass of gravel—a formation resembling that in Gold Hill. The country was very igneous, and the only thing required was to attain a depth of 600 feet. He stated that he had succeeded in obtaining for the company another property, which could be worked for 2000 feet. Reverting to Washoe, he gave it as his confident opinion that the mine would become more compact and valuable. He was perfectly satisfied that in two years from the present time the mine would not be a finer paying mine in the world. He believed it would be equal to the Gould and Curry, the formation in which was precisely the same, but the depth was some 700 or 800 feet.

The Chairman mentioned that the directors showed their confidence in the undertaking by the fact that they held among them more than one-fifth of the entire capital.

A question was raised as to whether Mr. Nugent had been remunerated for the services he had rendered to the company, upon which Mr. Nugent declined to have that question entered into, as he should decline to accept any remuneration.

Mr. BARWISE, in reply to a question, stated that there were millions of tons of ore upon the ledge that would pay very well for this company to crush, because it possessed every auxiliary for so doing, and which were not possessed by others. Carrying the wood in from the company's property to Virginia would leave a profit more than sufficient to pay the whole of the expenses of hauling the wood and the ore; therefore, the poorest ore would pay them as large a profit to work with water as the rich ore would pay others to work with steam-power. He calculated that they possessed water of sufficient power to drive 12 or 14 wheels of the same capabilities as the present one, and that was the great feature of this company. He further mentioned that he had discovered coal on the other side of the mountain, and he believed they would ultimately make that part of the country a second Swansea. The truth was, the company possessed immensely rich ore, and an immense water-power, and everything else that the most sanguine could desire.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to the statement put forward in the prospectus to the effect that there were 10,000 worth of ore at surface?—Mr. NUGENT said it was that ore upon which Mr. Ridge had first commenced operations.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted.

The Chairman then read a communication received from Mr. Ferguson, a late director, to the effect that he had received some intelligence from the company's property, and the way in which it had been worked, as would induce him to take measures to call an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders; or, should the writer deem it a more expedient course, he should address to each shareholder a statement of the intelligence he had received, and which he was quite prepared to produce at this meeting. Now (said the Chairman), it was but fair to the directors that those statements should be put in and read, and that the name of the author should be given up. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER: Does Mr. Ferguson hold many shares?—The Chairman: Two. I believe he holds nearly the whole of his interest at the highest price, and, probably, no one wished to buy them, in order to buy them back at the cheapest rate. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") I have no doubt the information referred to emanated from a discarded servant. (A voice—"Where is Mr. Ferguson?")

As Mr. Ferguson was conspicuous by his absence, the subject dropped. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Nugent for the efficient services he had rendered the company. The auditors were re-appointed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH DARREN MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfrans, on Thursday, Mr. T. H. WHITE in the chair. Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The statement of accounts showed a profit on the six months' working of 1266l. 19s. 2d.—The agent's report was read, as follows:—

Nov. 28.—I beg to hand you my report for the general meeting, to be held on Nov. 30, in which I purpose showing not only the work that has been executed during the last six months, but also the present prospects of the mine. The 60 has been extended west about 12 fms.; for this drive the lode has produced good lead and copper ore, valued at from 10l. to 16l. per fm. The lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 17l. per fm.; its appearance indicates further improvement. The length of the ground passed through at this point is about 16 fms.; in this level a plat has been cut and a tramroad laid down from the shaft to the present end. The 50 has been extended east about 12 fms.; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of good lead and copper, lead ore, and lead ore, worth 23l. per fm. and from its appearance I anticipate an early improvement. The length of ore ground passed through at this point is about 37 fms., which has been valued at from 12l. to 23l. per fm. for lead and copper ore. This ore ground is standing whole to the 40. In this level a trip-plat has been cut and a tramroad laid down from shaft to the present end, which has greatly facilitated the removal of stuff. The lode in the steps in back of the 60, west of the drawing shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 12l. per fathom. The 40 has been extended west about 14 fms.; the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 20l. per fathom; and its appearance indicates further improvement. The length of ore ground passed through in this level is about 44 fms., 30 fms. of which have been valued from 10l. to 40l. per fm., making an average value for the whole length of about 30l. per fm. The remainder of the ore ground, west of mine to the present end, has been valued at from 12l. to 30l. per fathom. The lode in the steps over the back of this level, west of the mine, is 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. for lead and copper. The lode in the steps over the back of this level, east of the mine, is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper 25l. per fm. From this level a winch has been sunk to meet the 60, which has secured good ventilation in the 60. The 30 has been extended west about 11 fms.; for the first 9 fms. the lode was East, in consequence of a cross measure of ground; but in the last 2 fms. the lode, however, has become larger and more productive, containing good lead and copper ore, of a promising character. The lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fathom for lead and copper ore; and from appearances I am of opinion that there will be an important improvement at this point soon. This being the most advanced point at this part of the mine, I purpose to sink a winch here at once to meet the 40, driving west, in order to ventilate the 30 and 40 fathom level. The lode in the steps over the back of this level, east of the mine, has become poor, consequently it is suspended, and the men put to stop the mine to the 60 level west. The lode in the steps over the back of this level, west of the mine, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth for lead and copper ore 12l. per fm. The 30 has been extended west about 9 fms.; throughout this drive the lode has produced a little lead and copper ore—saving work; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, containing a good mixture of lead and copper ore, and presents a much better appearance than I have noticed for some time past. The length of ore ground passed through here is about 7 fms., which has been valued at from 5l. to 10l. per fm. A winch has been sunk from the 30 to meet the 30, which has given good ventilation in the 30. The shallow level has been extended east about 10 fms.; for the drive the lode has been wide, producing at times good lead and copper ore, including May to Nov. 3, are—lead, 188 tons; copper, 95 tons; amounting to about 3739l. 17s. 11d. There are now employed underground and at surface 90 hands, 68 of whom are on tutwork operations. To carry out the above points will incur a monthly expenditure of about 350l., against which, from present prospects, I calculate on returning from 500l. to 700l. worth of ore monthly, weather permitting.—J. BONDY.

Mr. E. COOKE said he was pleased to hear so favourable an account of the mine, but he thought it would be better to make all the shares equal; the small number that

were receiving 5 per cent. on the amount paid up in advance did not command a better price per share in the market; and he (Mr. Cooke), therefore, thought it better that the 5s. 6d. per share should be paid back, and that a call should be made, placing the whole of the shares on the same footing.

Mr. MURCHISON explained that the payment of calls in advance was adopted in accordance with the Articles of Association, and for which the company were indebted to those who had paid the amount in full; he, however, did not think they could offer the return of the 5s. 6d. per share.

On the motion of a SHAREHOLDER, it was resolved that the directors do take steps to equalize the shares, so as to place all the shareholders in the same position.

Capt. BONDY, in explaining the working plan, said that the prospects of the mine were as good, if not better, than at the last meeting.

Mr. COOKE said that there was considerable credit due to the executive for pushing on the workings in the way they had; the consequence being the opening out of reserve ground, and the mine making a profit, which would continue for some time to come, more especially as the new discoveries were in whole ground to surface.

The accounts and reports were received and adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (COLCHARTON) MINING CO.

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Nov. 24. Mr. WYLE in the chair.

Mr. WALTER THOMSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 4231. 7s. 8d. The report of the agents was read.

The Chairman said that the present meeting had been convened because the directors had deemed it highly desirable that certain vacancies which had occurred in the direction should be filled up. Another reason was because some scandalous letters had appeared in the *Mining Journal*, which, although he did not pay the slightest attention to them, damaged their interest as a company. The directors objected to reply to anonymous communications, but it was not at all unlikely that some notice may be taken of them in another way.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to an item in the balance-sheet of a debt due from the North Devon Down Company.

Mr. SMITH said that every step had been taken to recover that debt, but there was no doubt it was altogether irrecoverable. The present directors must be acquitted of having had anything to do with this matter, although they had made every effort to recover it. The SECRETARY, replying to a question, stated that there was 1800l. to be called up. The usual periodical reports appeared in the *Mining Journal*.

Mr. CHENHALL contended that by the carrying out of a certain operation at the mine great expense would be saved, and satisfactory results realised. He contended in toto the present driving of the 40 west, and maintained that the mine would prove a good property if properly worked. He would not, however, be bound to the 40 west, but would stand further north, and if the Bedford lode should prove to be the main lode the expense of driving upon it and cutting the cross-course would not exceed 120l., and then they would be something like 10 fms. deeper. It was to be recollected that there was not a mine in the neighbourhood that had made returns at a depth of 40 fms.

Mr. SKYME (a director) expressed the greatest confidence in Capt. Skew's management, and contended that the mine was being worked in a proper and miner-like manner. The directors, moreover, believed that with a little care and management the mine could be made to pay. The freehold land alone, he contended, was worth more than the mine, and would return to the company as much as they gave for the mine; in addition, that a railway was being projected which would run through a portion of the company's settlement.

Mr. SMITH (another director) said he should continue, as hitherto, to oppose Mr. Chenhall's advice, and for the simple reason that everything that had been done upon his recommendation had proved miserably unsuccessful.—Mr. F. G. LANE suggested that, as a difference of opinion existed between Mr. Chenhall and the agent of the mine, an independent agent should be called in to inspect and report upon the property.—This suggestion, after a lengthened discussion, was ultimately unanimously adopted, and a resolution passed to the effect that Capt. James Scoccombe should inspect the property, and that his report should be laid to the directors. It was also agreed that Mr. Chenhall should leave the mine and report.

Messrs. Plumb, Barnes, and Tate were unanimously elected directors, to fill the vacancies created by resignation and disqualification. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

There has been a fair amount of business transacted in the Mining Share Market this week; arising, probably, for shares required to meet the engagements for the usual fortnightly account, which was held on Thursday. The advance which took place about three weeks since, consequent on the rise in fine copper, and the anticipated improvement in the standard, has been of short duration, for a reaction having taken place, has been followed by a decline in most of the large-returning copper mines. Tin mines, upon the whole, are firmer, and a further advance has been noticed this week.

SOUTH CARADON has been enquired for.—WEST STETON and WHEAL SETON have changed hands, and the latter are still in request.—CLIFFORDS have declined, and left off weaker.—EAST BASSETS have receded, and more freely offered.—BULLERS are more than ordinarily quiet, whilst BASSETS are sought for.—WEST CHIVERTON has again improved, and several transactions followed.—CHIVERTON are sought for at fair market prices. CHIVERTON MOORS have considerably declined, and freely offered.—EAST CARB BERRAS have declined, but in request at minimum quotations.—SOUTH CRODDOWS have been done at lower quotations.—CARN CAMBERES are enquired for at buyers' prices.—STRET PARK and TINCROFT have changed hands at lower rates.—SOUTH FRANCES have receded.—WEST FRANCES and FRANK MILLS find buyers at minimum quotations.—SOUTH DARRERS are in request, and left off firmer, arising from the improved position and prospects of the mine.—GREAT LAKES continue firm, and in fair request.—WHEAL GREENVILLE and EAST GREENVILLE have as usual changed hands, followed by fluctuations.—NORTH TREDEGAR has declined, but shows a tendency to improve.

WHEAL BUST have receded, and more freely offered.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS and HALLENBEGG are sought for at buyers' prices.

GREAT WHEAL YONS were done at lower rates during the early part of the week, but have since rallied, arising, no doubt, from the improvement in tin.—EAST LOVELLS have been at lower prices, without any apparent change in the mine.—NORTH WHEAL LOVELLS have been in request at nominal prices, in consequence of a reported discovery in the mine.—EAST ROSEWARNE and ROSEWARNE UNITED have been sought for at minimum quotations.—TREATHES are in request at nominal figures.—DRAG DOWNS are still in demand, but at lower rates.—TASTY and ROSEWATTS, HILL AND RANSON are in good request, in consequence of reported improvements in respective mines.—TOLVADEN have been in good request, and done at advanced prices. HARRIETS are sought for at nominal prices.—PROVIDENCE MINES are also enquired for.—EAST CARADON have been dealt in at higher rates, but leave off weaker.—MARKE VALLEYS are less active, and quoted lower.—WEST CARADON have receded, and less enquired for.—HINGTON DOWNS and DRAKE WALLS have been in good demand.—PRINCE OF WALES were freely sought for, but have since receded.—LADY BERTHAS are in active demand, and many bargains effected in anticipation of some important improvement in the mine.—EAST ROSEWARNE and WEST CARADON have not been active.—POOT have been sought for.—SOUTH ROSEWATTS.—The present prospects, arising from recent improvements, leave no doubt of this mine becoming a permanent and profitable paying one. The numerous obstacles with which they have had to contend have, in a great measure, been surmounted; and the sinking of Pearce's shaft will open up a new and extensive copper mine, whilst the western ground continues to improve for tin; hence the demand for shares at present advanced prices.

STINNEY and CARMORAN.—The operations here have not as yet proved so successful as formerly anticipated, but from the general character of the lodes worked on, both in flat-roofed and steeply rising grounds, there is still grounds for belief that they will become productive on further development. The flat-roofed shaft is down to the 135, and, although disordered at present, there are favourable indications. Boulder's shaft is down to the 95, and the levels east and west are very promising. Other places continue much the same. The loss on the quarter is shown at 805l.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has not been so active, owing to the very peculiar position of the copper market. The late advance in this metal has not caused a corresponding advance in the price of ore, hence much dissatisfaction is felt by the various mining companies, who appear to be at a loss to account for such an anomalous state of things. The continuance of the blockade of Chili must, however, tend to bring about a great reaction, and compel the monopolists to give a better price for the product of the mines. It is estimated that the price of tin will rise in the price of tin another advance of 3l. per ton, having taken place during this week, and even now the demand is good, with a prospect of a further rise. The shareholders in NORTH TREDEGAR, probably, have been surprised to notice the decline in the price of the shares. It has been caused by the bursting of the casing of the cylinder of the pumping-engine. This will cause operations to be stopped until a new one is supplied, and, consequently, the water will accumulate in the mainline, so that it may be about a month or more the mine is in fair working order. In fact, during the past two months 2800l. worth of copper has been sold, which is estimated to give a profit of 1000l. at the present price. At the same time the reserves of ore have been considerably increased. The shareholders would consult their own interests by not allowing themselves to be frightened into selling their shares, and the public will do well to take advantage of the present low price, and buy as many shares as they can afford, as they may confidently rely upon seeing a great reaction, as the accident alluded to does not detract from the real value of this very excellent mine, and the costs of the damage is of a very insignificant amount, comparatively. WEST CARADON have been in good demand, and the shares rather scarce. There are several very interesting points to come off in the mine, they may cause a great rise in the price. At the meeting of SOUTH DARRERS, the accounts for the six months ending September show a clear profit of over 1100l., and the estimated profit for the coming six months, including October, is about 1800l. Although no dividend was declared at the meeting, the directors are competent to declare a dividend at any of their interim meetings, and this will be done at no distant period. The readers of the *Journal* will now see that my predictions about this mine have, I may say, been fully verified; and instead of the shares being at 2l. each, they are truly worth double that price, and they will, in all probability, reach that figure before another meeting. CHIVERTON MOOR, up to the present time, has disappointed the expectations of some of its shareholders, by the result of cutting the lode in the 30 fathom level not being so satisfactory as was anticipated. Those at all acquainted with mining operations will not be surprised because the lode has not been found productive at this comparative shallow depth. With such a mine as West Chiverton immediately adjoining, and with its rich deposits of lead all dipping towards Chiverton Moor, there is everything to justify the expectation of the latter mine becoming a valuable property, and, as a speculation, the shares are cheap at 4l. to 5l. each.

EAST LOVELL meeting will be held about the middle of December, when dividends will be resumed, and this very excellent property will be better appreciated. There is a considerable amount of capital employed upon its proper development. It cannot fail to become remunerative to a very great extent. The slate is easily obtained, and the quality of a very excellent character; and so far as the quantity is concerned, that already exposed to the public may be truly said to be inexhaustible; and another satisfactory feature is, that there is an enormous demand both for slate and slate, which demand is constantly increasing, owing to the large number of new buildings that are being erected in all parts of the world; and notwithstanding that the price of some qualities of slate

has advanced 100 per cent. during the past twelve months, it has had no effect upon the demand. I am of opinion that this slate of property will become much more valuable, as stated by the public generally, when they are satisfied it is managed fairly and honestly; and if this be done in the case of the property with which I am likely to be invested in it.

From Mr. WILLIAM LELAND:—The unsettled state of the stock and share markets which I last week adverted to, and which I hoped had subsided, still continues. The fluctuations in prices are somewhat unusual, even at this time of the year, and they are, generally, downward in their tendency. It might have been supposed that the favourable aspect of the Bank's return last week, and the reduction in the rate of discount, would have operated favourably; but, instead of that, the market and almost all other descriptions of stock and shares are somewhat lower than they were a week ago. There seems to be no cause for this state of things, other than the plentiful, and to be had upon comparatively easy terms—excepting the many and heavy calls that are made on the shareholders of the numerous companies that are swelling the money market, without any probability of a return to the shareholders who have been induced to listen to the plausible gentlemen who have, during the present year, launched not fewer than a thousand of these precious schemes. The shareholders, of course, obliged to meet the calls, to the extent of their liability; not, to do so, many of them, no doubt, obliged to sell good shares or stock, and thus to depress the market in the universal way we are now witnessing. The Mining Share Market has, on the whole, been somewhat lower than it was a week ago. The price of some of the most valuable mines has fallen, and the price of others has risen. 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Table with 3 columns: Ore, Per cent, Copper. Rows include data for various mines and their production statistics.

THE MINING JOURNAL. The mine in the 10, south of Lanto's cross-cut, is equally good, producing about 3 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The slopes worked by Lanto and...

ALMILLOS.—Nov. 20: In the cross-cut north from San Rafael shaft, we have cut the main lode, which has a very kindly appearance, composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and lead. The cross-cut south continues the same as last reported. In the 3d level, east of San Francisco shaft, the lode is small and poor. The ground in the 3d level, west of same shaft, is very hard for driving, and the lode has fallen off in size. In the 1st level, west of same shaft, continues much the same as when last reported. In the 1st level, west of same shaft, we have had a good lode, but within the last few days it has entirely fallen off. The 2d level, east of La Magdalena shaft, has undergone a very favorable change; the ground is easy for driving, and the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 3d level, east of Taylor's shaft, is very strong, yielding...

LIANER.—Nov. 18: South Lode.—West of Engine-Shaft: The 110, west of No. 145 mine, is improving, and presenting a very kindly appearance. The 61, west of Crosby's engine-shaft, continues to open good tribute ground, worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 51, west of same shaft, is small, yielding a little lead, but not much. The cross-cut, south of the 100, has been driven during the past week, and is now in position to steam the engine. East of Engine-Shaft: In the 110, east of engine-shaft, the lode is very firm and compact, with a good branch of lead on the north, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 95, east of Padilla's mine, the lode is large and spotted with lead.—North Lode: In the 85, east of Field's shaft, the lode is large and strong, yielding a little lead, but not enough to value. Good progress is being made in driving the cross-cut south.—Shafts and Wines: The sinking of Warner's shaft has been hindered during the past fortnight, owing to the want of fuel to work the engine. The same remarks will apply to Crosby's shaft. Padilla's mine is commencing the 55 fathom level.

FORTE.—Nov. 18: Canada Inco.—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: West of O'Shea's shaft, the ground is a little easier for driving. The lode in the 90, west of Henry's shaft (now west of Leo's mine), has fallen off in value during the past week, but we have every reason to expect an improvement shortly. In the 80, west of Leo's mine, the lode is very compact, composed of quartz and lead, worth for the latter 3 tons per fathom. The 70, west of Leo's mine, is poor, showing occasional spots of lead, but not enough to value.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 70, west of Kennedy's shaft, is large and kindly, composed of sulphate of lime and lead ore, worth for the latter 1 1/2 tons per fathom. In consequence of an accumulation of stuff and bad air in the 45, east of Leo's mine, very little has been done during the past fortnight. The lode in the 45, east of Leo's mine, is very large, composed of granite, sulphate of lime, and lead ore, and is opening a good piece of ground, worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 30, east of Leo's mine, is opening a good piece of ground, worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 20, east of Leo's mine, is opening a good piece of ground, worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 10, east of Leo's mine, is opening a good piece of ground, worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom. The 0, east of Leo's mine, is opening a good piece of ground, worth 1 1/2 tons per fathom.

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the tributaries are going on as usual, and are earning wages. By our setting lists you will find that we raised 257 tons, dressed 297, and shipped 230 tons from Copper Bay and Wellington, and at Bruce Mines we dressed about 14 tons.

LAGUNA.—Mr. Rule, the manager in Mexico, writes, under date Oct. 27: "I am glad to be able to inform you that the mine has considerably improved since 1st August on Sept. 27, and we have now 130 carriages of ore of a good lay towards torto No. 19, and expect to have it soon in the patio. The ore is found west of the shaft, and on the border between this mine and Arwain. I hope to give you a better account in my next."

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alopecque, Sept. 30: San Pantaleon Mine: In the Guadalupe, or 10m. level, below San Alfonso deep drift, driving east of No. 2 cross-course, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, blue quartz, with a little black muddle and spots of ore—not enough to value. In the past month a good branch of silver ore, for about 5 fms. long, has been driven through, not holding up in the end above 2 1/2 ft. from the bottom of the level: in sinking under the level the ore disappeared at 2 ft. deep. On completing the rise to San Alfonso, and securing good ventilation, a more satisfactory examination will be made on its entire length. Lema's mine has been communicated from San Felipe to San Alfonso level, and has left ground for stoping. The lode in the ends of the mine is worth from 2 to 3 cwts. of silver ore of low quality per vara. A new winze, called Rosa's, has been set in sink under San Alfonso level, and a rise set in the back of Guadalupe, to make a prompt communication. In the winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, without ore. In the rise the lode is 1 1/4 ft. wide, composed of flookan and quartz, with spots of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in No. 5 stopes is almost wrought through, and will be finished in a few days, when the men will be removed to slope east and west of Lema's winze. The raisings in September from San Pantaleon Mine have been 10 tons 5 cwts. of ore, averaging 60 1/2 cts. of silver per ton of ore = 601 cts. San Carlos Mine: Curra's lode in La Esperanza deep drift, driving east, has been much disorganised in the past month by the intersection of branches of flookan; it is altogether 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of decomposed porphyry and calc spar, with spots of ore at intervals. In San Rafael level, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and muddle; the ground is a little changed, having now a great deal of oxide of iron in it. The rise above La Esperanza, against Garcia's winze, has been communicated with San Rafael level, and has proved poor through. The stopes above San Rafael level are still holding good, being worth on an average about 14 cts. of silver ore of fair quality per fathom. The raisings of ore from San Carlos in September amounted to 35 tons, of the average assay of 75 1/2 cts. of silver per ton = 2782 cts. The total produce of both mines for September (five weeks) is 45 tons 8 cwts., at 75 1/2 cts. of silver per ton, equivalent to 3475 cts. of silver. The estimate of the raisings for October (four weeks) is 36 tons.—Hacienda de San José: The completion of the new barrel-wheel has been delayed, owing to the illness of the English carpenter, but at the time of writing was almost completed, and it was expected in a few days to have the furnaces and barrels at work again, so as to reduce the present stock of ore in time for the 28th conducta at the usual time, say the middle of December, up to which time the funds in hand would prove sufficient.

MINING NOTABILLIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.] MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.—In passing through a portion of the metallic mining district of Shropshire last week, I was pleased to find that Old Snailbeach continues its wonderful returns, and to learn that in the western drive of one of its deep levels, a new pipe of ore had been recently discovered. May it prove as productive as its predecessors. As I passed Central Snailbeach, all was industry, and everyone in magnificent spirits about its prospects. Near to Central Snailbeach is Pennyry Mine, at which I saw on its banks upwards of 30000. worth of lead ore; and having last summer, through the courtesy of its obliging manager, visited its workings, there can be no doubt but that when the company get their machinery to work, which is now in course of erection, their returns will be considerably increased. The Rock Mine, I observe, has been lately taken by some gentlemen having a large stake in Shropshire mining, intending that the shaft should be worked effectually. My heart was gladdened by the sight of so much mining enterprise in the Shropshire district, which I have always considered will prove second to none in the kingdom.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—We are pleased to notice the great improvement in this mine. In sinking Ellen's shaft the lode presents a fine appearance for the production of large bodies of copper ore. The 60, east of this shaft, is now entering the ore ground passed through in the level above, as was anticipated—a fine-looking lode, and worth 51. per fathom, of an improving character. The winze in the 70, a great many fathoms before the 80 end, is worth 101. per fathom—a splendid lode, and opening out very rich. The rise in the back of the 70 is also improved, worth 141. per fathom, clearly showing they are opening a large deposit of rich ore ground in this part of the mine. The 70, west of sump—the pioneer level—is cutting into ore ground of a similar quality to that in the eastern part of the mine. This has also been anticipated for the past fortnight. Should the ore be met here, of which there is not a shadow of doubt, they will have a valuable and paying property immediately, having several hundred fathoms in the lode yet to be explored to surface.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—It has been decided by the committee of management to sink the shaft with all possible dispatch, and instructions have been sent to the agent accordingly. For the present operations will be confined to this spot, the object being to prove the mine at as little cost as possible. CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—There is a nice improvement in the end driving east (towards Snailbeach), on the No. 1 lode. Some very fine specimens of quartz and spar, mixed with lead, have been broken lately, and forwarded to the London office. They give promise of an early discovery. PROSPER.—The quantity of copper ore sampled for month is 409 tons, estimated to produce 15000. worth with tin acid, 4500. will leave a good profit, after payment of all expenses. The bottom of the mine is opening out well. NEW EAST RUSSELL.—There is a splendid-looking lode in the 27 west, and as they are now close to the cross-course, a course of ore is expected daily. The lode at present is full 5 feet wide, and producing good stones of copper ore, and all the agents that have inspected the mine say it is one of the best in the neighbourhood.

AT SOUTH EXMOUTH a good improvement has taken place during the past few days; the lode in the 75, going north, being worth 13 cwt. per fm. The 90 is only driven a short distance from engine-shaft, and the lode is producing quartz, intermixed with grains of fine lead; an important improvement is expected here shortly, and shares will soon see a much higher figure. WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS (adjoining Devon Great Consols).—One of the greatest discoveries have lately been made in this district in the above consols, which has been lately been broken in the 50 (in whole ground to surface) valued at 401. per fm., from which large rocks of copper are being brought to surface. Other points are expected to come off, and shares are likely to see a great advance.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—We understand that Mr. Robert Curwen, of Liverpool, has carefully inspected this property, and will shortly join the direction. The name of Mr. Henry Bloom Noble, of Douglas, Isle of Man, late one of the directors of Great Laxey, is also mentioned as likely to be added to the board. THE LILY SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES (Pembrokehire).—We understand that these quarries were set to work by the spirited manager, Mr. Davies, of Narberth, on Nov. 28; the first corps of men being 16. It cannot be too generally known that this property produces only the grey-green slate, the most valuable of any known in Wales or elsewhere, the slates selling readily at about 231. per 1000, and being largely impregnated with mica, they are next to imperishable. Great activity appears likely to take place in the slate trade of Pembrokehire with all countries where the article is in request.

THE DERRYGARROCK (or Bantry) BARTLES MINE is about to be worked again. Capt. Martin, of the Derrigarrock Mines, has lately been busily engaged in selecting samples to forward to some of the large consumers in Liverpool, who, it is hoped, will be able to utilise this barytes to some purpose; notwithstanding its hard crystalline character, which has kept it from the market for some years past. SOUTH EXMOUTH.—A good lode of lead has been cut in the 75 north, worth 12 cwt. per fm.; the 90 is also improved. This mine adjoins Frank Mills. LADY BERTHA.—This mine is now opening out most encouragingly; indeed, the point for attainment of which the operations have been continued for four or five years, and at considerable outlay, has been reached, and with a result certainly fully equal to the anticipations of all connected with the mine.

LIKEARD SHARE MARKET.—The mining market has shown a want of the activity which previously characterised it. The late rise on several mine shares has caused an excess of sellers, holders having realised who purchased at minimum rates, and in most instances prices have receded, with the exception of good dividend copper mines, which remain firm, at an advance. It is generally believed that whilst the Chilean blockade continues the standard for copper ores must go higher, and we may look forward to a further advance on fine copper to execute orders on hand, pending negotiations with Spain and Chile, and a renewal of copper exports from the Chilean coast. The following is an official list of quotations:—Clifford, 23 1/4; East Caradon, 1 1/4; Gossan, 2 1/4; Harodfoot, 39; Marke Valley, 4 1/4; Mary Ann, 5; New Treawen, 1 1/4; North Treawen, 3 1/4; South Caradon, 44; Treawen, 19; Treawen, 7; West Caradon, 1 1/4; West Maria, 2; Wheel Seton, 22 1/4.—M. W. BAWDEN.

THE NEW ENGINE AT MAES-Y-SAFN MINE.—On Wednesday last the new Cornish pumping-engine, of 85-horse cylinder, and 10-ft. stroke, the largest ever erected for the purpose in North Wales, was successfully started. The engine has been fitted up with all the latest improvements. The mine is 220 yards deep, and the pumping-engine is capable of discharging 800 gallons of water per minute. Attached to the pumping-engine there is a steam capstan of 35 ft. beam, raising and lowering the pump rods, &c. The capstan is capable of lifting 20 tons. The cylinder is 25 in. in diameter, and 5 ft. stroke, and is constructed to work either high-pressure or condensing. This engine will also weigh the ores, and a crusher will be attached in addition. It is a new thing, and has been the means of effecting a great saving of time in lowering and lifting the pitworks. The whole cost of the works amounts to about 12,000l. The Maes-y-Safn, from time immemorial, yielded enormous quantities of lead, and since the year 1822 the mine has been worked uninterruptedly, and was for a long time in the hands of the Messrs. Lewis, who realised profits to the amount, it is said, of 80,000l. The total quantity of ore raised at the mine since 1823 to 1860 was about 35,000 tons, which sold for about 420,000l. But enormous profits had been made before this time. After the Messrs. Lewis had left the mine the Marquis of Westminster leased the property to Messrs. John Taylor and Son, in whose possession it now is.

ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY. Six.—In the report of the St. Day United Meeting, held on Nov. 22, the part I took in the business of the meeting, according to the report of same, is limited to my asking a few questions. If what occurred had been reported in full, it would have been seen that I strongly advocated a call being made to pay off the heavy liabilities of the company. It will be seen by the statement of accounts, that while the tin ore is credited up to the day of the meeting, the costs are only brought up to the end of August. I also dissented from allowing the committee to have power to overdraw the banking account to the extent of 200000, which will be seen by-and-by how far I was right in the views I took of the financial position of the company.—Dec. 1. EDW. COCKER.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, Nov. 29: We shall take down the lode in the different levels by the end of the week, and will write a full report next week. BEDOL-AUR.—Nov. 30: Everything is progressing satisfactorily. No material alteration to report.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Nov. 28: The mine is opening out well. No change to report in the 70, east of shaft; but the 80 west will soon get into the ore ground seen in the sump sunk below the 70, where there is a good lode. The 70 west is still good, worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes behind by four men is equally good, or better, worth 3 tons per fathom. I dare say we have about 30 tons broken in the mine, and I thought if you have no objections to make it 5 fms. further to communicate to the 30, which I hope will be completed in about three weeks from this time. There are many hundreds of fathoms of unfired ground in this part of the mine, and judging from the stuff I broke from the lode in the shaft yesterday, I calculate this will turn out a good piece of ground. The landing and spalling was let at 3s. 6d. per 100 kibbles, and the filling from the different stopes at 1s. 2d. per solid fathom. We have now a full supply of water for drawing and stamping, and the machinery is in good working order.

BONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Nov. 29: The working barrel of the pumping lift burst on Sunday last, and in consequence thereof we could not keep the water under, and have not been able to draw any stuff for the last two days; however, we have replaced it by a new one from the foundry. I am pleased to say the mine is now again drained of water, and everything is in good working order. The south part of the lode in the cross-cut, west of the winze at the 52, is still producing stones of lead. The stopes to the east and west of winze, above the back of this level, will yield on an average quite 30 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 40 are producing 30 cwt. of ore per fathom. The branch above the 27 is producing some good stones of lead. We have commenced to draw the water out of the new engine-shaft, and we shall resume sinking in a few days.

BRYN-Y-WYLL.—H. Nottingham, Nov. 29: The run of ore going south from the No. 2 joint, west of Clark's level, has been unproductive during the past week, but is now beginning to yield small lumps of ore again, and, from the character of the ground, I think it will return to its former richness; our progress here is slow for want of better ventilation and convenience to get out the stuff, but this will be remedied as soon as we have a communication with the cross-cut, and are now driving for that purpose. The cross-cut driving north-west from Clark's level, near the incline, is a little easier for driving; if it should continue as at present we shall have it through to the other level in a short time. We are making fair progress in sinking the No. 3 shaft this week, though we have much water to contend with, whether this is the effect of the late heavy rains or not, we cannot say. The character of the ground has changed a little, being a little harder, and more felsic.

CALDBECK FIELDS.—T. Ward (Connelly Mines), Nov. 13: The sett is very extensive, and contains several lodes and branches. The 60 east, or Mexico, has been driven to get under the ore that was discovered at surface some years ago in about pits for 100 fms. in length, and good ore in all; it was sunk 2 fms., and produced 2 tons of ore. The level is now about 10 fms. in the ore ground, and has produced 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom for the length driven, and looking well at present, with every appearance of improving; ground easy for driving. The 80 east, on the main lode, is now approaching the level of the 60, and the ground underneath Mexico, which was taken away some years ago, and which was a good run of ore ground for 60 fms. in length; there is some good ore in the end, and likely to improve as it goes east. In the 30 west, on the south lode, by cross-cuts we have opened out five good paying branches, now working, which have produced a great quantity of copper and lead ore, and likely to continue for many years to come, worth from 8 to 15 cwt. of copper and lead ore per fathom, and can be taken away at from 30s. to 40s. per fathom. The 90 west has been driven through good ore ground; one run, 45 fms. long, would average about 10 cwt. per fm., with many other shorter branches. Most of the ore ground above this level, the 90 east, has been taken away, but nothing doing below the level of the 90, which is now being taken away some years ago, and which was a good run of ore ground for 60 fms. in length; there is some good ore in the end, and likely to improve as it goes east. 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for some time; working by four men, at 111. per fathom. At surface we are proceeding with great despatch.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thomas Nell, Nov. 28: In the cross-cut north, west of Lay's shaft, in the 24, the ground has improved for driving. The ground in the cross-cut east, in this level, has improved, and I think we are getting near the lode. We have one stop in back of the 13 worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the deep adit is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. William and Mary: The lode in the 34 east is not looking so well as last reported, but I have no doubt it will soon improve again. The lode in the 22, west of engine-shaft, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of this level, east of cross-course, is worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. We have two stops in back of the 22 east worth 7 and 8 tons per fathom. Two stops in back of this level are worth 6 and 7 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 22, east of the whin-shaft, is very promising, and producing good stones of ore. The whin-shaft is sunk to the 34 fathoms, and the men are now engaged cutting pit. We shall sample on Friday about 550 tons of ore.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Nov. 28: The air-shaft in the western part of the mine is now holed to the 10 within about 6 ft., which will be completed in about a week from this time; this completed, will enable us to push on this east by six men, as well as drive the deep adit level west. The two paces (12 in number) are driving on the course of the lode; the lode for the last fortnight has varied in size from 3 to 5 ft.; the value of the lode for the present is about the same as when last reported.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seacombe, Nov. 28: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 51. per fathom; the 80 east, 81.; the 90 east, 81.; and the 90 west, poor. South Lode: The 80 east is worth 51. per fathom. The 70 east produces saving work. Seacombe's Lode: The 50 west produces stones of ore.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholier, Nov. 28: No. 3 Lode: In the rise above the 70, against Thomas's shaft, the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 60 west the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 60 east the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 50 east the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 40 west the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. We have sampled to-day 375 tons of copper ore.

EAST GUNNILLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Nov. 30: The lode in the rise in back of the deep adit is not looking so well as it was when last reported.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, Nov. 30: I see no change worthy of any remark in the 48 cross-cut west since my last. The cross-course continues to yield good stones of lead, which augurs well for the lode. In the 86 south, on the branch east of main lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding occasionally good stones of lead. The lode in the winze-sinking below the 26 fms. level south is large, and opening ground that will work on tribute. In the 26 cross-cut west the ground is hard, and letting out more water. In the adit cross-cut, driving east, we have passed the following several small branches, containing spots of copper, lead, and blende; the end is letting out more water. The machinery continues to work well. There is no change elsewhere.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Nov. 30: We have nearly finished cutting pit in the 85, at Hallett's shaft, and shall be sinking next week. In the 85, east of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 85 west the lode is 18 in. wide, worth about 161. per fathom, and the ground is much improved for driving; we shall push on this level through the slide, and towards the elvan, as fast as possible, where we may expect to open a good lode. In the winze sinking below the 78, east of Hallett's, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 81. per fathom. The slope below the 75, west of Hallett's, is worth 141. per fathom. We are making good progress in sinking through the elvan course at King's shaft; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing very good stones of ore. In the 75, west of King's, the lode is small and the ground hard, but I think we shall get a change shortly, as these hard bars of ground seldom last long in this part of the mine. The three stops in the back of this level are worth on an average about 91. per fathom. The stop in back of the 65, east of King's, is worth 101. per fathom. The stop in back of the 65, west of King's, has fallen off in value, and is poor at present. As we have a considerable quantity of ground here, we continue to stop in prospect of improvement, which I think we shall get. Since the recent floods our water has greatly increased, and the water in the elvan is in good condition, and we are keeping it without let or hindrance from the bottom of the mine.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwright, Peter Casley, Nov. 28: We are getting the skip-road to the bottom of Phillips's engine-shaft, and hope to be ready to sink below the 10 fms. level next week. We have cleared up Wheel Whidden flat-roof shaft 8 fms. below the deep adit; no time will be lost in getting down to the 10 fms. level, where we are led to expect a run of tin ground. In the stopes below the adit level, west of Ageworth's shaft, we have a good branch of tin. The lode in the adit end east, and the stopes over in Wheel Whidden, will more than pay for working.

EAST WHEAL ADRI.—Capt. John and Williams, Nov. 27: Danner's engine-shaft is sinking by a full pace of men, at 241. per fathom, in which the lode is producing good stones of yellow copper ore, and going down almost perpendicular; this we consider a good feature, and will be hastened on as fast as possible, believing our chances are great. No change has taken place in the 45 cross-cut south; ground hard for progress. In the 30 west the lode is very regular and well defined, associated with very congenial strata of mineralised ground, and knowing we have a beautiful cross-course ahead of us, we are looking forward with intense interest of meeting with something good. Our tributers are working on in the usual way as before reported, and earning fair wages.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, Nov. 25: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 85, by nine men, at 251. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, with stones of ore and a little tin; this is a regular and well-defined lode. The 85 west, to four men, at 71. per fathom; lode from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, of quartz and very strong yellow ore; we have elvan coming in on the south side of the level, and which in the upper levels we considered to be a pleasing feature. The 75 east, to two men, at 61. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, of quartz, and stones of ore and tin. The 75 cross-cut north, to four men, at 101. per fathom; here we have met with the elvan; we are now advanced 7 ft. 7 in., and which is about the place that we calculated to meet the north lode, provided that the underlie from the 55 to the 75 was the same as that from the 45 to the 55; we therefore, think that we cannot be far off the lode; the ground lately has been very spare. The 75 west, to four men, at 51. per fathom; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing ore and tin to the value of 81. per fathom; but judging of the lode this morning we think it looks more favourable for producing the former than the latter metal, hence we are anticipating an improvement. Two stopes above this level, to eight men, at 351. per fathom; lode worth 161. and 101. per fathom. A winze to sink below the 65 west, by four men, at 51. per fathom, where we are hoping for a good lode. The stopes above this level, to four men, at 21. 10s. per fathom. The winze to sink below the 55 west, to two men, at 41. 6s. per fathom; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing ore and tin. The 55 west, to four men, at 31. 10s. per fathom; lode worth 191. per fathom. The 55 west, to four men, at 31. 10s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, of a mass of gossan, and which produces a little tin, worth 61. 10s. per fathom. Four pitches to eight men, at tributes from 7s. to 12s. 6d. in 11., to be paid at the rate of 501. per ton for black tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quantrell, Nov. 29: The mine is looking very well. There is nothing new to notice of importance, except the western stopes above the 40, which has improved since last week.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, Nov. 24: The water is now forking well, and by 10-morning turning back to repair the defective clock, and the shaft is being sunk rapidly as possible. In the 115 north the lode is about 2 feet wide, consisting of white iron and quartz, with occasional good stones of lead ore; it has a very favourable appearance, and we are daily expecting an improvement in its value. In cutting into the west lode in the 100 north it has not proved so productive as we anticipated, the lead seen in the end when last reported being only a small deposit. The lode in the end at present is about 1 foot wide, consisting of white iron, with stones of lead throughout. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding 12 cwt. 1/2, 1/4, and 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom respectively. The lode in the 84 north is still improving. The 84 west, to four men, driving west, at the 45, south, from middle of shaft, continues good, but no lode yet intersected. The wide stopes in back of the 45 north, are yielding 2 tons and 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. The severe weather we have recently experienced has retarded our dressing operations and also the filling of the 45 wide stopes with attle from surface. There is no other change to notice.

BURDON.—Capt. Collins, Nov. 29: The men will finish cutting the pit in a day or two, and then will put in the dividing timber in the shaft, and make ready for driving off a level. The cross-cut south, in the 21 east, is now through all the capel, and in kilian ground. We have stopped the driving in this place, as we conclude that the capel we have driven through is the lode which has been in the shaft, and the poor at this point. The branch we have in the shaft, below the 31, we consider to be the same as seen in the cross-cut south, in the 31 east, about 2 fathoms from the main level, but improved in depth. The pitches are without any change worthy of notice. We have dressed a quantity of ore, estimated about 35 tons, for this month.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Nov. 25: Our progress in sinking the new engine-shaft below the 50 has been very satisfactory during the past week. The lode in the 50, west from cross-cut, is worth 61. per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is hard, and slow of progress, worth 101. per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of this level is improved, both for progress and in value, being worth 201. per fathom. The ground in the winze sinking below the 50 is improved for progress, meantime the ventilation is very imperfect.

GLASGOW CARADON.—W. Taylor, Nov. 28: There is no change to report in the ground in the 75 cross-cut south, but a little increase of water. We have about 10 feet yet to drive to get under the perpendicular of McClure's lode at the 65, and we may have to drive a few feet beyond, as the lode at that level is rather underlying south. The lode in the 65 west has a promising appearance, worth from 81. to 101. per fathom. No other change to notice in either of the drivings. The stopes are yielding about their usual quantity of ore, and we are getting on favourably for our next sampling. I hope to get a larger quantity than the last time.

GODOLPHIN HILL.—J. Pope, Jun., Nov. 29: Caunter Lode: In the deep adit level, driving south-east of Charles's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, laying open tribute ground. In the shallow adit level, driving south-east of pump-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, opening tribute ground. Our tributers are working regularly, and getting fair wages. — Capt. Vivian and Son, Nov. 30: The deep adit on caunter lode, driving south-east, is a lode 3 ft. wide, yielding sufficient tin to work on tribute when driven through; as is also the shallow adit on the same lode. In the former level end we are expecting almost daily to intersect West Great Work north lode, which at this time at the 5 is now yielding a good course of tin, worth in places 201. per fathom, and can be stopped at 30s. per fathom. We shall sell about 1000. worth of tin between this and the forthcoming pay-day.

GREAT LAXEY.—J. Barkell, Nov. 24: I beg to hand you my first report of these mines, which has not been got up hastily, but after several careful surveys. The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 210, and is now down about 7 fms.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 10 ft. wide, has a very strong and healthy appearance, and is worth for lead and blende about 601. per fathom. — Lash Shaft: The ground is being cut in the 210 to put in penthouse; the cutting of this ground will be completed by our next setting-day, when the sinking of the shaft will be resumed. The 210 is being driven north, but only a small portion of the lode is being carried, therefore I cannot estimate its value; there are about 3 fms. more to drive this end to effect a communication with the sump, which has been sunk down from the 200, and when this is done the stopes now working in the bottom of the 200 will be worked to much greater advantage. The stopes in the roof of the 210 is worth for lead and blende about 1201. per fathom.

The stopes in the sole of the 200 are worth for lead and blende about 401. per fathom. The 200 has been a considerable distance on the west side of the lode, and at present a cross-cut is being made to reach the east side of it, but as yet nothing very good has been discovered in that direction. The 190: The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is down about 8 1/2 fms.; the lode in the bottom of the winze is worth about 121. per fathom for lead, and 121. per fathom for blende. The two stopes in the roof of this level are worth each 1 ton of lead and 10 tons of blende, and 1 ton of lead and 4 tons of blende to the fathom. The 190 end is not being driven at present, but the driving will be resumed as soon as the winze is holed to the 200; the lode in the end is worth 2 tons lead and 5 tons blende per fathom. The 160: The sump in the bottom of this level was holed to the 190 on Wednesday last. There will be some good paying ground to be stopped from each end of this sump. The 150 end is yielding 1 1/2 ton of lead and 5 tons of blende per fathom; the stopes in the roof of this level are worth for lead and blende about 501. per fathom. The 145: The stopes in the bottom of this level are worth for lead and blende 201. per fathom; this end has been driven up to a slide, which has shifted the vein east, and a cross-cut is being driven in that direction to find it again, and we are expecting to meet with it every day. This same slide occurred in the 160, and after passing through it the lode again became productive, and we expect the same result in this, the 145. There are two stopes working in the roof of this level, their average value for lead and blende is about 501. per fathom, and we have another stop in the roof of this level, yielding 8 tons of lead and 5 tons of blende to the fathom. The 135: The lode in the 135 is expected to be productive, as well as Dumbell's, can be worked to a much greater advantage, and we shall be able to continue the driving north in this end will yield about 15 cwt. of lead and 4 tons of blende per fathom. The 130: The lode in this end is at present poor, the 145 and is about 12 fms. in advance of it. The 110: A cross-cut is being put out east to intersect an eastern lode or vein, but as yet nothing has been met with. The lode in the end driving north is worth for lead and blende about 301. per fathom; from the appearance of the lode here we expect an improvement shortly. A rise is being put up in the back of this level to communicate with Dumbell's shaft, sinking below the 85. This is a very important operation, because when we get a communication here this part of the mine, as well as Dumbell's, can be worked to a much greater advantage, and we shall be able to continue the driving north at several points, by which means we shall be opening out large quantities of good lead ground. The rising is being pushed on with all the force we can bring to bear upon it. The lode in the rise is worth for lead and blende about 801. per fathom. The stopes, about 15 fms. behind the rise, are worth about 1001. per fathom. The 200 South: This end is at present poor; the object in driving it is to open out the copper ground going down in the levels above. The same may be said of the 190. The 165: This level has been driven through about 10 fms. of good copper ground, but the end at present is driven up a slide, and the lode has become disordered. About 10 fms. behind the end a winze is being sunk, and is turning out about 10 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 155 is also turning out about 10 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the stopes in the back of the 120 is yielding about 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 100: The lode in the end going south is unproductive, and has been so for many fathoms. A winze is being sunk in the bottom of the 90, and we expect to hole it to the 100 in about a month from this date; the lode in the winze is worth about 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 60: The lode in the 60 end, going south, has been poor for some time past, but we are glad to say that it has much improved of late; it is now producing 2 1/2 tons of lead and about 2 1/2 tons of blende per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, about 20 fms. behind the end, are worth for lead and blende about 601. per fathom. The rise going up in the back of this level, above the stopes, is worth about 401. per fathom. Dumbell's: The shaft is being sunk below the 55 with all possible dispatch, to communicate with the rise coming up from the 110, as before stated. The lode in the shaft is worth for lead and blende about 801. per fathom. We have recently holed the winze from the 70 to the 85, and are now stopping the roof of the latter level, where the lode is worth for lead and blende 601. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 70 are worth for lead and blende 401. per fathom. The tribute pitches are turning out much as usual; they are principally set at 101. per ton for lead, and 30s. per ton for blende. In conclusion, I beg to state that the prospect of the mine are extremely bright, and I think the communication between the shafts will be accomplished in about three months from this date.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—W. Rich, W. Jenkin, Nov. 29: During the past week the men in the 60 west have been employed cutting through the lode; we have driven through a branch worth 51. per fathom. The 70 west is worth 101. per fathom; the rise in the back of this level is communicated with the 60, and the men now employed stoping from the rise at 17s. per fathom, the takers to tram their own stuff. The lode in this stopes is worth 71. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 70 is not so valuable as it is in the level, about 20 fms. behind the end, where the lode is worth about 601. per fathom. The rise going up in the back of this level, above the stopes, is worth about 401. per fathom. Dumbell's: The shaft is being sunk below the 55 with all possible dispatch, to communicate with the rise coming up from the 110, as before stated. The lode in the shaft is worth for lead and blende about 801. per fathom. We have recently holed the winze from the 70 to the 85, and are now stopping the roof of the latter level, where the lode is worth for lead and blende 601. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 70 are worth for lead and blende 401. per fathom. The tribute pitches are turning out much as usual; they are principally set at 101. per ton for lead, and 30s. per ton for blende. In conclusion, I beg to state that the prospect of the mine are extremely bright, and I think the communication between the shafts will be accomplished in about three months from this date.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—J. Horsley, Nov. 28: The lode in the shaft is looking much better, and is about 3 ft. wide, made up with rock and sugar spar. The rib of lead will now yield about 1/2 ton per fathom. The shaft is down about 8 ft. below the 72 fms. level, and I expect to see good lead in it again shortly. The 72 and south continues without change; the vein is about 3 ft. wide, made up principally of rock. We have recently holed the winze from the 70 to the 85, and are now stopping the roof of the latter level, where the lode is worth for lead and blende 601. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 70 are worth for lead and blende 401. per fathom. The tribute pitches are turning out much as usual; they are principally set at 101. per ton for lead, and 30s. per ton for blende. In conclusion, I beg to state that the prospect of the mine are extremely bright, and I think the communication between the shafts will be accomplished in about three months from this date.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Nov. 29: In the adit end we have a small branch containing flint, white iron, and a few crystals of lead. The ground also is more favourable for mineral than the last 120 fms. driven through, and we expect to cut a lode shortly.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Nov. 29: In the 165, east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, and is promising for further improvement. In the rise in back of the 164 the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the new shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have sampled to-day 142 tons of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BURY.—J. Edwards, J. Treddinck, C. Bawden, Nov. 25: There has been a good deal of work done in the 140 fms. level, during the past week, and the lode is looking much better, and is about 3 ft. wide, made up with rock and sugar spar. The rib of lead will now yield about 1/2 ton per fathom. The shaft is down about 8 ft. below the 72 fms. level, and I expect to see good lead in it again shortly. The 72 and south continues without change; the vein is about 3 ft. wide, made up principally of rock. We have recently holed the winze from the 70 to the 85, and are now stopping the roof of the latter level, where the lode is worth for lead and blende 601. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 70 are worth for lead and blende 401. per fathom. The tribute pitches are turning out much as usual; they are principally set at 101. per ton for lead, and 30s. per ton for blende. In conclusion, I beg to state that the prospect of the mine are extremely bright, and I think the communication between the shafts will be accomplished in about three months from this date.

GREAT WHEAL CHIVERTON.—J. George, Nov. 29: The ground in Gifford's engine-shaft continues favourable, and good progress is being made in sinking; by the end of this week it will be sunk and timbered down 10 fms. below adit.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Nov. 29: In the 165, east of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, and is promising for further improvement. In the rise in back of the 164 the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the new shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have sampled to-day 142 tons of copper ore.

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mundie, and spar, with a little ore. We have suspended the sinking of the shaft for a short time, and placed the men to drive east from the present bottom, at 61. per fathom, in order to lay open this piece of ore ground, and more effectually to prove the lode in this direction, which is now worth 101. per fathom; also a stopes in the back of this drive, by two men, at 31. per fathom, where the lode is worth 201. per fathom. All this working, mining, filling, and landing for one month, at 61. 10s.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, Nov. 25: The 20 west, on the north part of Vane's lode, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the end producing stones of tin. The men Vane's lode, has been driven 1 ft. 1 ft. 4 in.; east again to drive by two men, at 41. per fathom; the lode in this end is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, and good stones of blende. We have suspended the driving west, as at present this would hinder the shaftmen from sinking; this western drive will be resumed as early as possible.

LEAWOOD.—J. Daw: We have no alteration in the mine. We are pushing on the 30 east to cut the lode as fast as possible.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Nov. 28: In the 80 east, on the north part of the lode, it produces good stones of copper ore, and as this end is approaching the top of ore ground the south part of the lode, there is much mundie, with occasional stones of copper ore. In the 80 west, on the north part, the lode produces good stones of yellow copper ore, with much mundie and peach; we expect a productive piece of ground between the greenstones. West Mine: In the 20 east, on the north part, the lode is promising, and yielding good stones of yellow copper ore, but not being clear of the greenstones is rather contracted; we expect this lode will open out a large and productive one on getting under the very large gossan, about 10 fms. further west. This level being at the depth gossan, we expect similar deposits here.

MERLON.—W. Sandoe, Nov. 29: The stopes in back of the 20 is just as when last reported on 7th 8cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and is still letting out water freely. The north and south lode; we have a little ore, in very promising ground.

MINERA UNION.—Wm. T. Harris, Nov. 30: Danner's Shaft: The lode in the 10 yard level north is rather disordered at present, and yielding but a small quantity of lead; this I expect to continue only for a short time, there being indications of a favourable change. The pitch in the back of this level, by No. 1 winze, is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The pitch south of No. 2 winze is worth 10 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 60 yard level south is worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The pitch in the bottom of this level north is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Nov. 29: The lode in the 73 east is getting more settled as it gets off from the influence of the slide. It is now 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of gray and yellow copper ore, set to six men, at 41. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 62 east is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of gray ore per fathom. Ground a little easier than last month, set to four men to rise 1 ft., at 71. 10s. per fathom, and stopes 2 fms. at 41. per fathom. In the back of the 32 east we are now stoping on that part of the lode referred to in my last report, north of the south branch, where the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, set to three men, 2 fms. at 21. 10s. per fathom.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, Nov. 29: The lode in the adit has been a little disordered lately, but is becoming more settled again, and is producing some good stones of ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—Capt. Treaslee, Nov. 28: I have no change to report; in the 70 east, rather to the cross-cut south, but if the dialling is right, and the lode continues, as I have calculated, we shall cut it in 8 or 9 feet further driving. The stopes in back of the 55 are without change to notice since last week, and we are further changing in the engine-shaft at Louis's, sinking below the 40. We shall, probably, sample 601. worth of lead against next pay-day.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Michell, Nov. 29: The skip-road in Bickford's shaft will be completed this week. The lode in the 81, west of Bickford's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The stopes in the back of this level, by four men, at 41. per fathom. The two stopes in the back of the same level, west of Taylor's winze, are worth 71. per fathom. The stopes in the back

WEST SHARP TO.—Wm. Richards, Nov. 28: The ground in the adit level continues good for progress. The ground in the 150 west is favourable elvan, and fair progress is being made. The part of the lode now being cut into in the No. 5 cross-cut, in the 163 west, contains quartz, peach, iron, and a little grey and yellow copper ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 162 west yields 21½ worth of ore per fm. There is a little grey copper ore met with in the extreme point of the 174 cross-cut east, but we are not touching it at present. The ground in the 174 west is elvan of a favourable character for progress and for minerals. We are sending the ore to sample at Looe on Saturday next, some of which is very rich.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Smith, Nov. 30: The lode in the 40, east of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not much of value. The lode in the 30 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 7½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, east of Venable's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 10½ per fm.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Nov. 29: South Lode: Taylor's men are driving a new cutting slip-pit at the grade of the back. We have fitted slip-rock from the 75 to the 85, and are now driving the 85, when required shall fix rock for the other slip after we have got a little further south at the 85. In the 75 west the lode, or part carrying, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The part of the lode carrying in the 75 east is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. We have four stopes over the back of the 75, two east and two west of shaft; each stope yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 65 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise over the back of the 65 west is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 65 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 65 east, carrying, is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. South Lode: In the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The ground in the 50 fathom level cross-cut north is moderately easy.

WEST WHEAL YOR.—J. Southey, Nov. 29: Saturday last being our monthly settling, the following bargains were re-set:—Gundry's engine-shaft to sink below the 25 by nine men, the month, at 17½ per fm.; still in the elvan. The 32 to drive down since last report. Gutterer's shaft to sink below the 25 by six men, the month, at 10½ per fm.; still in the pit and pit-work continues to sink to the level of the 25.

WHEAL CREDBOR.—Gifford, Nov. 29: In the 108, both east and west, we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 96 west, west of the cross-course, the ground is good for driving, with strings of copper ore in the country, but the lode is small and poor. No change to notice in the cross-cut south in the 96. In the 98 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore, worth 8½ per fm. In the 84 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore, worth 8½ per fm. The tribute department is looking well, and the men getting wages.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, Nov. 26: The lode in the 61, west from engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, in the shaft, driving nearly 5 ft. wide, producing fine stones of ore, accompanied with very strong iron. No other change.—P.S. We have about 7 or 8 tons of ore at surface, worth about 3½ 10s. per ton.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Nov. 30: Our underground operations have been chiefly confined to the drainage of the 61 west, which has been extended during the past four months 12 fms. 2 ft. The lode in the course of the last 18 fms. driving has been found to vary in size from 1 to 3 ft. wide, being generally productive of a little ore, and in places producing from ¼ to 1½ ton per fm.; the lode in the present end is nearly 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, and showing indications of being near a cross-course, from the good stones of copper ore. The extent we now show this level of the mine, and the ground and foot of lead. It is however, rather difficult to describe the distance we may have to drive, but it is quite certain that the Bernalston silver-lead lode, or what is in this locality more properly called the hard cross-course, does cross all the lodes in this sett at no great distance ahead, where we may reasonably expect some important discovery on some, if not on all, of these lodes, which can be developed by means of cross-cuts being extended both north and south from the 61, where we have nearly 300 fathoms of unexplored ground. I would, therefore, recommend that the strictest economy be observed, and that the same limited amount of speculative work should be continued, as far as some important discovery may be made, and at the same time continue to keep the works open on the tribute ground in the former workings, including the necessary amount of sundry labour—smithery, carpentry, steam-whim driver, tramming, filling, landing, &c.; it will incur a cost of about 55s. per month. We calculate to have both underground and at surface about 10 tons of copper ore of moderate quality, worth about 3½ 10s. per ton.

WHEAL EMMA.—T. Bennett, Nov. 29: Since my last report (which was presented at the general meeting) we have driven 9 fms. on the flooken course at the 93, and we continue to urge the driving of that point with utmost dispatch, and good progress is being made. I am sorry to say that the ends are both declined in value. The eastern end will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The western end will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in back and bottom of the 70 will yield from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm. We are progressing in the dressing department as fast as possible in making provision for the forthcoming samplings.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. E. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Nov. 25: Setting Report: The 120 to drive west, by two men, at 3½ 15s. per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, of quartz and prian, with a little tin; the ground by the side of it is very rich and good, hence ore is being met with in the 120, and west of the new shaft, by four men, at 14½ per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, of quartz and prian, stamping work. The 110 west, to two men, at 3½ 15s. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, of quartz and prian, worth 9½ per fm., and letting out a quantity of water, hence we think we are likely to meet with a still better improvement. The rise above this level, by two men, at 4½ 5s. per fm.; lode 4½ ft. wide, of quartz and prian, worth 9½ per fm. Three stopes above this level, by 19 men, at 2½ 15s., 2½ 10s., and 1½ 17s. 6d. per fm.; lode worth 7½, 9½, and 9½ per fm. The 100 east, to two men, at 9½ per fm.; lode small; here are in a disordered piece of ground, which has been the 120 in the 80 and 90. The eastern end shows this level of the mine, and the ground and foot of lead. It is however, rather difficult to describe the distance we may have to drive, but it is quite certain that the Bernalston silver-lead lode, or what is in this locality more properly called the hard cross-course, does cross all the lodes in this sett at no great distance ahead, where we may reasonably expect some important discovery on some, if not on all, of these lodes, which can be developed by means of cross-cuts being extended both north and south from the 61, where we have nearly 300 fathoms of unexplored ground. I would, therefore, recommend that the strictest economy be observed, and that the same limited amount of speculative work should be continued, as far as some important discovery may be made, and at the same time continue to keep the works open on the tribute ground in the former workings, including the necessary amount of sundry labour—smithery, carpentry, steam-whim driver, tramming, filling, landing, &c.; it will incur a cost of about 55s. per month. We calculate to have both underground and at surface about 10 tons of copper ore of moderate quality, worth about 3½ 10s. per ton.

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THE EMPIRE GOLD MINES COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000, in shares of 50. each, has issued its prospectus. Of the 20,000 shares into which the capital of the company is divided, 8000 will be allotted among the vendors, 6000 are offered to the public (more than 1000 of these being already subscribed for), and 6000 are reserved for future issue should occasion require, in which case they will first be offered rateably to the shareholders. The mines which the company propose to purchase are 99 in number, and situated within a few miles of Denver City, in Colorado, where there is a United States branch mint. Besides the claims, the purchase includes water-power near the claims to the extent of 1800 ft., with a fall of 18 ft., and estimated to be of 300-horse power, with right to erect three mills; also water-power on Bard and Miller creeks, and a half share in the Union and Chase Gulch tunnels. The purchase-money is fixed at \$50,000, of which 40,000, is to be in shares. All the property is in condition to be worked, and it only needs capital for the erection of mills and machinery, and deepening the openings, to secure immense returns. The United States Mint returns show that the yield of gold from Colorado has increased steadily, though rapidly, from 8000, in 1869, to

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 502—Wheat Season 169—West Season 518—East Pool 329—Wheel Bassett 206—West Toiguis 166—South Crofty 166—East Bassett 317—Wheel Palmer 180—Tincroft 80—Dolcoath 66—Condurow 43—Cargoll 40—South Grinnis 20—Clifford's Ore 30—Grane 11.—Total, 5225 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and parcels.—Croser United 209—Wheat 376—West Bassett 376—Carn Brea 283—Rosewarne United 177—Par Concoits 146—Grouth 134—Mellinger 20—Rosewarne Concoits 55—South Carn Brea 33—South Dolcoath 29—Great Wheel Alford 14—Wheel Uys 10—West Grylle 6—Wheel Anna 4—Enderas's Ore 1.—Total, 3003 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A SHAREHOLDER."—PRINCE OF WALES.—At present the mine is worked by a 20-ft. water-wheel, which is insufficient, and the committee have this week purchased a much larger one, which will be erected and got to work in a fortnight, at a total cost (including purchase of wheel) of less than 1000. The agents consider the mine can be worked 100 or 150 fms. deep by water-power, which will save at least 1000. In the purchase of a steam-engine, and 5000, or 6000, a year expense. The 45 fm. level ends at present are worth 4 tons of copper ore per fm. each; and these ends alone will pay the cost of the mine. The ore sold last week (9 tons, at 1s. 6d.) was from a pitch in back of the 30; so that when the levels are extended winzes will be sunk, and the ore ground between the 30 and 45 laid open and taken away. The shaft will also be sunk in easy ground, and the lode under, so that it will fall into the shaft.

"X. X."—1, 2, 3 should be sold for what they will fetch; hold 4 and 5, and if purchased at high prices buy more to average.

"R. J."—Sets in the neighbourhood (and as good) can be had for less than as many shillings as the promoters charge pounds for that referred to—caveat emptor.

"T. N."—Copper, it is true, has risen 20%, and quoted something like 110% per ton; but the price paid by the smelters, at Thursday's Ticking, was at the rate of 85% per ton, showing something more than a "fair margin" of profit; the smelters evidently intend making a severe thing out of the *Chili* affair, whatever the miners may do. If the smelters think the blockade will not last, they must know that the supply of copper will be interfered with, if not stopped, for several months; and they should act with a little more liberality towards the Cornish miner.

"W."—Name the mine, and we will name the man to inspect; much depends, in regard to cost, on travelling expenses; and we know trustworthy agents in most districts who will do all that is necessary for 2s. 6d., provided the distance to go is not great.

"A NEW MAN."—Whenever a shareholder feels doubtful about a mine he is in, and before he embarks in any new mine, we always advise his sending an independent agent, to inspect, value, and generally report upon it. Take nothing for granted; and above all, never rely entirely on prospectuses, or reports got up for a purpose.

"D." (Newcastle).—We believe it is true that there is one gentleman in the management of West Chiverton who holds 1000 shares, and another who holds 500; but we are unable to say whether it is owing to those gentlemen having started a bank that such a large balance is kept in hand. We would rather think that it is with the view of making a good and permanent property. It is one of the principles of the "cost-book" that the acts of the majority at a public meeting are binding upon the minority; but if those acts are against the fundamental principle of the cost-book anyone feeling aggrieved can, we presume, find a remedy in Chancery, though, perhaps, a costly one.

"R." (Leeds).—If "Chontales" proves a success—and we believe it will—then the Foreign Lands Company, who receive one-third of the profits, without risk, will be a splendid property. There are 100 shares, of 2000, each, with 1450, paid, and they are about 800% per share.

"J." (Manchester).—We have before said that the amount of dividends paid is a most deceptive test as to the value of a mine. We shall be happy to furnish a list of those we think (founding our opinions on the best practical judgments), ought to be sold, as well as of those good to buy.

WHEAL GRENVILLE is going on well. The sale of tin for August was 7961 lbs. 10s. 10d., September, 7911 lbs. 10s. 5d., October, 10000 lbs. 7s. 7d. Copper, 2187 lbs. 8d. The costs are charged up here to the end of October, and credit taken for October tin.

"STRANGE STORIES OF THE ANIMAL WORLD."—Under this title another and highly interesting volume of Mr. JOHN TIMBS's well-known Scrap Books, has just been issued by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, of St. Paul's Churchyard. Mr. Timbs very truly remarks that the interest attached to the objects in the wide field he has selected is exhaustless as animated Nature itself. Of such attractive materials is the staple of the present volume which, with the aid of the arts of selection and condensation, Mr. Timbs has endeavoured, and we may add has been completely successful in his efforts, to render acceptable to all grades of readers. Its general character will be readily understood from a sketch of the contents, or rather the chapters, into which the stories are classed, for with a book like that before us, in which such varied and almost innumerable facts have been condensed into so small a space, the contents can only be fairly ascertained by the perusal of the book itself. The chapters are 18 in number, embracing—Characteristics of Animal Life; Cuvier, and Comparative Anatomy; How long do Animals Live? Life in the Sea; a few Marvels of the Insect World; Stories of Serpents; Life: Electric Fishes, their History and Application; Life of the Gortilla; Real Life of the Beaver; Rats, Mice, and Lemmings; Curiousities of the Camel; Wonders of the Whale; Story of the Big Bird of New Zealand; the Last of the Dodoes; Animals of the Nineteenth Century; Australian Animals; Popular Errors respecting Animals; and Plagues of Animals. There is not a story which will fail to afford amusement; and as Mr. Timbs has followed the system of judiciously introducing one or two of his more recent works—that of substituting a connected narrative for disjointed extracts, the volume will undoubtedly secure extensive patronage; whilst being well illustrated renders it a most suitable book for a Christmas present.

"Strange Stories of the Animal World, a Book of Curious Contributions to Natural History," by JOHN TIMBS, author of "Things not Generally Known," &c. London: Griffith and Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard.

COAL, ITS USE AND ABUSE.—A series of interesting experiments, "On the Use and Abuse of Coal in our Manufactories," has been made by Mr. LEWIS THOMPSON, M.R.C.S., and from his communication to "Newton's London Journal," he seems to have discovered that practically at this moment in our manufactories with a kind of coal capable of converting 15 times its weight of water into steam, only 6 lbs. of steam are raised per pound of coal consumed; in other words, more than one-half of the coal burnt under our steam-boilers is thrown into the air and lost. This assertion is based upon the daily working of several different steam-boilers in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow. Mr. Thompson has come to the general conclusion that, except immediately after a charge of coal, the air from a well-fed furnace contains no appreciable amount of hydrogen, or hydrocarbon, or sulphurous acid; that the quantity of carbonic acid gas is about 6 per cent., the quantity of oxygen gas about 9 per cent., and the quantity of carbonic oxide gas about 8 per cent., thus leaving us to infer that about 9 per cent. of the oxygen in atmospheric air is consumed by the hydrogen of the coal. Hence it appears that, in respect to the production of heat in furnaces, 9 parts of the oxygen of the air escape unused; and of the remaining 13 parts 6 are converted into carbonic acid, 2 combine with the hydrogen to form water, and 4 are carried off in the shape of carbonic oxide gas. Upon these data, he states that the heat given out by coal is thus distributed—usefully employed in raising steam, 46% per cent.; lost from carbonic oxide gas, 41% per cent.; and lost from radiation and imperfect conduction, 11% per cent. We have employed percentages as more generally intelligible than the fractions of a semi-circle expressed in degrees, according to which Mr. Thompson calculates. An improved steam-boiler furnace has been invented by Mr. Thompson for preventing the loss.

PETROLEUM.—During the present year the exportation of petroleum from all the United States ports has averaged 10,561 barrels per week, equal to an annual exportation of 549,172 barrels. The amount exported is 37 per cent. of the amount raised, and the production of petroleum for the year 1865 is, therefore, estimated at 1,500,000 barrels. The value of this product is stated to be \$15,000,000 at the wells, on which the producers have a profit of \$12,000,000. As the oil regions of Ohio and Western Virginia have not yet been very largely productive, nearly all this enormous profit belongs to Pennsylvania.

THE GASPE PETROLEUM COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862,
By which each shareholder's liability is limited to the amount unpaid on his shares.
Capital £75,000, in 7500 shares of £10 each.

£1 per share to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment.
No call to exceed £3 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than two months.
Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction or delay.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY GREIG, Esq., Lloyds (Director Trinidad Petroleum Company, Limited), London.

ALFRED BRYANT, Esq. (Director Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Plantation Company, Limited), London.

F. S. MILLAR, Esq., Merchant, 73, Tower-buildings, Liverpool.

HENRY L. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.R.C.P. Lond., F. Bot. Soc. Edin., 9, Leeson-place, Kensington.

H. A. PARRY, Esq., Woodlands, Isleworth.

WALTER PHILLIPS, Esq. (Messrs. Phillips and Co., Merchants), Montreal.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq. (Messrs. A. and W. Robertson), Montreal.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Thraiddle-street, London.

SOLICITOR—A. E. TOWER, Esq., 90, Lower Thames-street, London, E.C.

BOOKERS.
John Carr, Esq., 1, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

Messrs. Robt. Adams and Co., Benson's-buildings, Leeds.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Charles Robb, Esq., Montreal.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. C. O'Donnell, Esq.

AUDITORS.
W. H. Pettie, Esq., Public Accountant, 16, Gresham-street.

John Sharp, Esq., Stoke Newington, London.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—66, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and developing a large extent of well-known petroleum land, situated near to Gaspe, a seaport on the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the geological formation of which is stated by Sir W. E. Logan to be identical with the district of Enniskillen, which is the principal oil district of Upper Canada.

The property consists of 9089 acres in fee simple, and 998 acres held under Government grant of mineral rights in perpetuity.

These lands have been carefully selected in the celebrated petroleum district of Gaspe by Charles Robb, Esq., mining engineer, who has had much experience in petroleum exploration in Pennsylvania and Upper Canada, and they have also been specially reported on by Sir W. E. Logan, head of the Government Geological Survey of Canada, in his annual report to that Government.

This opinion has subsequently been corroborated by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, A.M., and Robert Bell, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. Professor Bell states:—

"These (the company's) lands could not have been more judiciously selected, and there is a great advantage in having them scattered over a wide area, since future experience may prove some portions of the oil district to be much more productive than others."

In lands contiguous to those belonging to the company experiments have been made, and oil struck at a depth of 90 ft., and samples of surface oil have been obtained from natural springs in the company's property, and submitted to B. H. Paul, Esq., Ph.D., consulting chemist, who reports most favourably.

The directors have, therefore, entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of the whole of the lands on most favourable terms—viz., £28,000 in shares, and £17,000 in cash, to be paid at suitable intervals. To show the confidence of the vendor in the enterprise, he agrees (besides taking nearly three-fifths of the purchase-money in shares) that said shares shall not be entitled to dividend until the other shares of the company receive a preferential dividend of ten per cent. per annum for five years.

Gaspe is a free port of exit and entry, and consequently there are no duties payable; and comparing the Gaspe oil regions with those of Upper Canada and Pennsylvania, a distance of about 600 miles to the shipping port, will, in this case, be avoided, owing to the proximity of the property to the port of Gaspe.

Labour is plentiful and cheap in the neighbourhood, and timber for all the purposes of the company can be obtained upon the lands or in their immediate vicinity.

Attention is invited to the reports.

There will be no promotion money paid.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had at the offices of the company, and from the solicitor and broker.

THE GASPE PETROLEUM COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this company will CLOSE

on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., for LONDON, and on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., for the COUNTRY.—66, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Dec. 1, 1865.

THE CAERHUN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £30,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each, and 5000 shares of £1 each, with power to increase. Issue of £10 shares.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £2 on allotment. Calls of £1 per share, at not less intervals than two months.

7 per cent. interest allowed on all shares paid in advance.

DIRECTORS.
Sir CHARLES W. BLUNT, Bart., Heathfield-park, Sussex (Director of the English Joint-Stock Bank, and of the Imperial Gas Company)—CHAIRMAN.

JOHN KIRKHAM, Esq., C.E., 109, Easton-road, London (Director of the County and General Gas Company).

W. NEVILL, Esq., Godalming.

JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., Gresham House, E.C. (Chairman of the British Slate Co.).

HENRY EDEN SULLIVAN, Esq., Aberystwyth, Monmouthshire (Director of the British Slate Company).

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Gresham Club, E.C. (Chairman of the London and General Plate Glass Insurance Company).

BANKERS—English Joint-Stock Bank (Limited), 29, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, and its various branches.

SOLICITOR—William Heath, Esq., 12, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. Thomson.

OFFICES.—23, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a portion of the celebrated Cwm Elgja slate property, situated near Bangor, in the parish of Caerhun, Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

This property is held under a lease for 40 years unexpired, subject to the unusually moderate royalty of 2s. per ton on the manufactured slate.

There can be no doubt as to the quantity or quality of the slate rock proposed to be worked, as the quarry is side by side with the quarry, and forms part of the same vein, now being worked so successfully by the British Slate Company, who have been for some time past paying their shareholders handsome dividends. Moreover, a short level has been driven into the rock to prove the slates, and the reports as to their quality are in the highest degree satisfactory.

As there is no heavy ton to remove, no considerable expenditure is required before slates can be brought to market. In a very short time the company will be in a position to return a dividend to its shareholders.

There is ample room secured to tip the rubbish and waste for centuries, thus protecting the company against a difficulty usually experienced by quarry proprietors in getting rid of their waste. A river running through the property furnishes abundance of water-power for machinery.

An arrangement has been completed with the British Slate Company for the right to send all slates made over their tram-road, which extends from the quarry to the shipping port, with the use of their landing stage, wharves, &c., on very reasonable terms, thus avoiding all cartage.

The company possesses these great advantages:—

1.—A practically unlimited amount of slate rock, of first-rate quality, and easy access.

2.—Amply spare ground to tip rubbish and waste upon.

3.—Abundance of water-power for machinery.

4.—The privilege of conveying the slates made direct from the quarry to the shipping port, over a tramroad already completed, on moderate terms.

With these advantages, it is calculated that a net profit of from 20s. to 25s. per ton will be realised on all the slates made. If, therefore, but 5000 tons per annum are manufactured (and this is a low estimate for the quarry when in full working order), a profit of more than 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital will result.

A ready market for all the slates produced can be confidently anticipated. The demand is constantly increasing, and is now three times as great as the supply. On the 1st of February last the price rose, and the tendency is still upwards, and is long likely to be so.

Without, therefore, holding out hopes of enormous dividends, the directors are convinced, after careful investigation, that the enterprise is such as, with judicious management, will yield very handsome returns for the capital invested in it.

The £5000 in £1 shares forms part of the purchase money paid to the vendor. Applications for shares to be taken at the offices of the company, or to their bankers, in the form annexed to the prospectus. No application will be entertained unless a deposit of £1 per share on the number applied for be previously paid to the bankers of the company, in exchange for which a receipt will be given; and on allotment a further payment of £2 per share on the number allotted must be paid. In the event of the directors allotting less than the whole number applied for, the amount in excess paid to the bankers will be applied towards the further payment on the number allotted.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the reports on the quarry may be inspected at the offices of the solicitor, or at the offices of the company.

INSPECTION OF MINES.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING

AUTHENTIC AND CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS OF ANY MINES IN CORNWALL should make application to the CHACEWATER MINES INSPECTION COMPANY, who, on receipt of the usual fee and purser's authority, undertake to INSPECT and FORWARD the FULLEST INFORMATION to any address. The company consist of persons of acknowledged integrity and judgment in mining matters, and includes the name of Capt. JOHN TONKIN, who has had the management of several mines in Cornwall, and late manager of the St. John del Rey Mines, in Brazil. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM BRAT, Assayer, Chacewater, Cornwall.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS

AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Haguel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOS. MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,

MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,

AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for October contains special reports of Devon Wheal Lopes and Wheal Trevenna.

Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lothbury, London.

THE EMPIRE GOLD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is specially limited to the amount of their respective shares.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each.

First issue 14,000 shares, of which 8000 will be allotted among the vendors.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and £1 on allotment.

In the event of no allotment all deposits will be returned in full.

The remaining £3 will only be called up as the interests of the company require, and at intervals of not less than three months, and no call will exceed £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.
DAVID WILSON, Esq., Chairman of the Washoe Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited), Castleton, Wembley Park, and 27, Brunswick-street, Brighton.

HENRY DANCY REYNOLDS, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), 89, Upper Grosvenor-street.

ALEXANDER CALDER, Esq., Director of the Marine Investment Company (Limited), Charlwood-road, Putney.

JOHN RANDON WORCESTER, Esq., Director of the Washoe Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited), firm of Wilson, Worcester and Co., and 29, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton.

FREDERICK JENNINGS, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, 70, Cannon-street West.

AUGUSTUS J. BROWN, Esq., 71, Broadway, New York, and 10, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London.

J. METCALF, Esq., 5, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

Capt. H. H. POTTS, Director of the San Pedro del Monte Silver Mining Company (Limited), Maidstone, Kent.

The Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, 67, Gracechurch-street, Consul in London for the United States of America.

BANKERS—Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. Kelly and Co., New York.

BOOKERS.
Mr. John Inebald, 2, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, and the Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Kimber and Ellis, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Edward S. Litchfield.

OFFICES.—70, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been organised for the purpose of purchasing and working certain valuable gold mines, situate in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties, territory of Colorado, in the United States of America.

This property consists of—
1st.—54 claims or lodes of gold ore, each of 1000 ft. in length, in Clear Creek county.
2d.—15 similar claims or lodes in Gilpin, Gregory, and Central City districts.
3d.—Water-power near the above to the extent of 1800 ft. in length of the stream or creek called Clear Creek, with a fall in that distance of 18 ft., and a force of water estimated equal to 300-horse power, with the right of erecting three mills on each river; also other water-power on Hard and Miller Creeks.

4th.—One equal half-part of two tunnels, called the Union Tunnel and the Chase Gulch Tunnel, driven into gold-bearing rock.

These mines are within a few miles of the city of Denver, where there is a branch mint of the United States Government. They are believed to be a larger mining property than is owned by any other company in Colorado. The company has power to acquire similar property in the same state, or in any of the neighbouring states.

The Hon. J. E. Leeper states, in reference to these mines, as follows:—
"I have looked over the list as carefully as I could, and find a large number of the claims are on lodes that are considered among the best on South Clear Creek; quite a number are on lodes that have been well developed and paid well on top or surface quartz; among which are the Hull, Empire, Parker, H. B. Caldwell, Ida Clare, and Tenth Legion. The Tenth Legion, Ida Clare, and Empire I consider as first-rate lodes, and need no recommendation; others there are equally good, but not so well developed. The water-powers are invaluable, when we consider that steam-power will soon become very expensive, on account of the scarcity of wood."

The Hon. John Evans, Governor of Colorado, says of Mr. Leeper:—
"The Hon. J. E. Leeper is one of the most thoroughly well-acquainted citizens of Empire City in Union district, having been one of the early settlers of the same, and is engaged in mining and milling. He is one of the most reliable men of the country."

It is estimated that it will cost about £2 a ton to work any of these lodes; that the average yield of gold would be £7 to £8 per ton; that on any two lodes containing 2000 lbs. of 100 ft. each upon some of the same lodes, among which may be mentioned the Master, Tenth Legion, Grease Mogul, Adie, Mountain, Pekin, Bob Tail, and others. From the single lode, Bob Tail, there has been obtained out of six claims of 100 ft. each the following amounts of gold, since its discovery in 1860:—

Grindol Burghard, Ingalls, and Culbertson £20,000

Hurlbut, Holman, and Denton 100 90,000

Crandall, Hall, Batterson, and others 100 90,000

Black Hawk Company 100 35,000

Smith, Schaffer, and Field 100 60,000

Somerset and Buckenhill 100 60,000

The 15 lodes (1500 ft. of this company in Gilpin county, in Gregory and Central City districts, are in the very centre of the oldest mining districts.

All the property of the company is in a condition to be worked, and it only needs capital for erecting mills and machinery and deepening the openings to secure immense returns.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Prof. Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, who has twice visited Colorado for the purpose of scientific investigation. He says:—

"During my stay in Colorado I made several assays of mill products, the results of which appeared to be almost incredible. I have, therefore, repeated the assays many times, and on my return upon 25 different samples, which I brought home with me; these assays have corroborated those made before. As to the extent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City; but as to the richness of them, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered. With a little capital, and a Pacific railroad (which is now being rapidly made), Colorado is destined, in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the West."

Some idea of the rapid growth of Colorado, and the amount of gold extracted, may be formed from the following statement, obtained

WIGAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Public are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of
THE HAIGH AND HOLLAND COLLIERIES,
KIRKLESS HALL COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS,
STANDISH AND SHEVINGTON CANNEL WORKS,
AND
THE BROOMFIELD COLLIERY,
 Have been incorporated into one company, by the name of
THE WIGAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED),
 For the purpose of carrying on the business of those four concerns.
 REGISTERED OFFICES, IN THE PARISH OF WIGAN.

THE WIGAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED)

Are prepared to supply, at current rates,
WIGAN CANNEL, ARLEY MINE COAL,
 And every other variety of WIGAN COAL suitable for the produc-
 tion of GAS, for domestic purposes, or for the GENERATION OF STEAM. Also
PIG-IRON,

Of the quality heretofore bearing the brand of the Kirkless Hall Coal and Iron Company.
 Communications may be addressed to the "WIGAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Li-
 mited)," at their registered offices, Wigan.

ALFRED HEWLETT, Managing Director.
 EDMUND CLARKE, Secretary.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during
 the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly
 read on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

RIGHT TO WORK MINERALS.—If a person who has land for which he pays fee farm rent
 gives permission to another party to explore for iron ore, who will, if they should find
 the ore, receive the royalty—the person that owns the land or the lord of the manor?
 —Inquirer.

COPPER COMPANY—"A SHAREHOLDER" (Baderger).—The statement in our South
 Wales Correspondent's letter, published in last week's Journal, that the arrivals at
 Swansea included "The Tamsay, from Pina Blanca, with 551 tons of copper ore, 193
 tons of regulus, and 101 tons of bar copper, for the Coburn Mining Company," was cor-
 rect, but it was not from the company's mines, Pina Blanca being in Chili. The com-
 pany received the consignment simply as wharfingers, and thus obtain a profit on the
 transaction.

WELSH ELLEN—ELLEN UNITED.—In the Journal of Nov. 25, I see amongst the ores for
 sale at Redruth on the 29th is one parcel from *Wheal Ellen*. Is not this an error or
 oversight—should it not have been *Ellen United*? It will make all the difference;
 if an error, you or the secretary of the mines will oblige by correcting it. I fear it is
 not an error, as I can scarcely suppose the *Ellen United* can be selling so many tons
 annually; if correct it will materially enhance the value of an already much-appre-
 ciated property. —AN IRISH SHAREHOLDER.

THE STANDARD.—The recent rise of 90% per ton in the price of copper, and the very
 trifling one in comparison in the Standard, which we have been led to suppose regu-
 late the price of copper ore, having regard to the state of the market for manufactured
 copper, has caused much surprise among the uninitiated. I believe several practical
 men have written on the subject of the Standard, and I know it is looked forward to
 with much interest weekly by all interested in copper mining to learn if it is higher
 or lower, yet few really know what is meant by the Standard. Some go so far as to
 say it is a mystery, others that it is an arbitrary figure fixed by the smelters, and
 very many only know that the Standard is the Standard. If, therefore, any of
 your practical readers would inform us—What is the Standard? By what rule the
 Standard is arrived at? In fact, any information about it, if published in your widely-
 circulated Journal, would not only bring it before "One and All," but prove a perpetual
 reference. —R. H. M. J.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.—In your report of the meeting at Newport
 in last week's Journal, it is stated that I spoke of an iron endless rope which weighed
 1000 tons! What I really did say was that—"I knew of an endless chain that weighed
 about 10 tons." —LAWRENCE DOUGLAS: Clifton, Nov. 29.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.—In the report published in last week's Journal
 of the discussion on the paper "On a New Mining and Land Surveying Theodolite,"
 Mr. Brain is made to state that the weight of the theodolite is "not more than 13 tons."
 It should be, "the weight is from 13 to 14 pounds."

Revised.—S. J. (Dinas Mowddwy)—"H. P." (Castellborth)—"T. R." (Greenock)—
 "Maurice" (Dublin)—"M. W." (Newcastle)—"F. B." (Wolverhampton).

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

COAL—No. II.

[The substance of the second lecture of a series now being delivered by Dr. FRANKLAND,
 at the Royal School of Mines, London.]

In the last lecture we studied carbonic acid, one of the raw materials
 out of which coal is made, and we found it was a substance that not only
 would not burn itself, but that it was even a great enemy to combustion.
 It has been sometimes used as a means of extinguishing fire, and the fol-
 lowing is one of the most remarkable instances of its application in that
 way.—Some years ago a large colliery near Sterling caught fire, and the
 fire spread until the whole colliery, covering 26 acres, was ignited. The
 usual remedies were applied in vain to extinguish it, until, at last, car-
 bonic acid was thought of, and which, when properly applied, after about
 a month entirely extinguished it. When we examined carbonic acid
 minutely, we also discovered that it was made up of two elements—one
 capable of burning readily, the other capable of supporting combustion;
 in short, the two elements were proved to be carbon, the chief constituent
 of coal, and oxygen. So much, then, for carbonic acid. We have now
 to consider that other material out of which coal is made, and we will re-
 member that at the outset it was stated that there are only two substances
 used in the construction of coal—carbonic acid and aqueous vapour. Now
 this aqueous vapour is nothing but water, and it is present in the atmos-
 phere to the extent of one and a half parts in one hundred. It is not ne-
 cessary to tell you that aqueous vapour is not inflammable, that it will not
 burn, and that it is in the form of water, the usual medium for extinguish-
 ing fire. If we put a lighted taper into a vessel filled with steam it will
 be extinguished, and we, therefore, say that it will not support combus-
 tion. The presence of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere can be readily
 proved by the following experiment:—Take a metallic vessel and fill it
 with ice, and let the ice remain in it for a short time; it will then be
 found that moisture will accumulate on the outside of the vessel, which mois-
 ture is nothing but aqueous vapour condensed from the atmosphere. Now,
 although aqueous vapour will not support combustion, we shall find, as we
 discovered to be the case with carbonic acid, that there are substances in
 nature which will burn in it. Potassium was one of those bodies that
 burnt readily in carbonic acid, and it is this same metal which will un-
 dergo combustion in aqueous vapour; at the same time none of those
 more commonly combustible bodies, such as coal, wood, &c., will burn in
 either the carbonic acid gas or the aqueous vapour. When we burnt po-
 tassium in carbonic acid, we resolved that compound into the two ele-
 ments of which it is composed, so also when we burnt the same body in
 water a similar effect is produced—the water is decomposed, and resolved
 into its constituent parts. Besides potassium, we have another body
 which will also burn in water, called sodium, and since in decom-
 posing water by it the action is slower, it is more applicable for general
 experiments. Immerse, now, a piece of this sodium under water, and hold
 a cylinder over it, gas will immediately be evolved, and the cylinder which
 was at first filled with water will become full of gas. As, however, this
 mode of decomposing water is slow, and as by it we get a mixture of
 the gases of which the water is composed, let us try the following, which
 is more simple, and better for our purpose, as by it we get the true com-
 ponent elements of the water separated.—Take two tubes, closed at their
 ends, filled with water, and fixed over the usual water-tray, and connect
 the two cylinders together at the bottom by platinum plates, and with the
 connection is formed thus through the water, and the current begins to
 flow, the water is decomposed, and the tubes previously filled with water
 at length become full of gas.

As the experiment proceeds it will be observed that the proportion of
 gas in the two tubes is not equal, and that the quantity in one is double
 of that in the other. What, now, are these two gases we have obtained
 by decomposing our water? Let us apply to them our old test of a lighted
 taper, and we shall then find that one of the gases assists and supports its
 combustion, whilst the other burns with a pale flame. In fact, the two
 gases are oxygen and hydrogen. When we burnt potassium in water what
 did we effect, and what was the chemical changes that took place in the
 water and the metal? Why, the metal seized the oxygen of the water,
 and formed with it oxide of the metal, and the hydrogen gas was at the
 same time liberated.

Now, the elements into which we have resolved water by burning either

potassium or sodium in it, or by passing an electrical current through it,
 demand, for the full understanding of our subject, further consideration.
 First, of oxygen, it is an element which forms one-fifth of the air we
 breathe; it is also present in water in large quantities, so much so, in fact,
 that in every 9 tons of water there are 8 tons of oxygen and 1 ton of hy-
 drogen. As the manufacture of oxygen from water is in quantity a tedious
 process, it will be better for us to make it by some simpler method, that
 we may study in detail its properties. And, first, let us see the simplest of
 all methods, and one available everywhere. Take some chlorate of potash
 and mix it with iron rust, and put it into the bowl of an ordinary clay pipe,
 and keep it in with clay. Heat the bowl of the pipe with a lamp or gas
 jet, and immerse the stem under water; presently a gas will begin to escape,
 and may be collected in a tumbler, or any other suitable vessel. The gas
 escaping here is oxygen gas, and to prove that it is so apply the ordinary
 test for the presence of that gas—that is, introduce into it a nitrous oxide
 gas. The last gas is quite colourless when pure, but directly it comes in
 contact with oxygen it is converted into dense red vapour. This is a test
 by which also we can ascertain the presence of oxygen in the atmosphere;
 for, open a jar of it when you like, and that jar, previously filled with col-
 ourless nitrous oxide gas, will become filled with red vapour. Oxygen
 gas is slightly heavier than atmospheric air. It will not burn itself, but it
 supports and assists the combustion of other bodies. Thus, immerse in a
 jar of this gas a paraffin lamp, and it will be found that whilst it gave in
 the air a smoky dull flame, it will, in this gas, burn brilliantly. That it
 supports combustion may be also proved by melting a piece of iron, and
 then, in its molten state, letting a jet of oxygen gas play on it, it can be
 kept in perfect combustion.

Let us now take the other element of water—hydrogen—and prepare it
 by the simplest method. Thus, take a soda-water bottle, and put into it
 some granulated zinc, and pour on the zinc some dilute sulphuric acid;
 then put a cork into the bottle, and pass through the cork a piece of the
 stem of a tobacco-pipe. After a few minutes, apply a light to the top of
 the pipe; it will kindle a flame, which is the hydrogen gas burning, and
 which light was called of old the philosopher's candle. Well, this gas hy-
 drogen, like oxygen, is colourless, transparent, perfectly free from odour,
 and not deleterious to breathe. It forms one-fourteenth part of the at-
 mospheric air by weight. It is an extremely light gas, and was formerly used
 to fill balloons. It will not support combustion, but it is in itself combus-
 tible. If we collect together in one vessel the two gases of which water is
 composed we shall find that the properties of the mixture are different from
 those of either of its constituents. If we apply to it a lighted taper we get
 a sharp explosion, with loud detonation. Let us enquire now what takes place
 in this explosion? Why, a destruction of the gaseous bodies, and a re-
 formation of the water from which they were derived. Thus, setting out
 as we did, from the inert non-combustible matter, aqueous vapour, which
 is the second and last of the raw materials in the atmosphere out of which
 our coal is formed, we have proved that it is composed of two gases—one a
 supporter of combustion, the other in itself combustible. We have also
 seen how it is possible to resolve the aqueous vapour as water into its two
 component elements, and how it is possible to reconvert those aqueous ele-
 ments back again into water.

THE SHALE AND COAL OIL OF SCOTLAND.

About twelve months ago the patent under which the oil was extracted
 from the Torbanehill mineral expired, and it was not sought to be renewed,
 as much from the fact that the mineral itself was well nigh exhausted as
 from any higher motive. In granting the original lease a reservation of
 about 10 acres was made, on which the mansion-house, offices, &c., of the
 proprietor were situated. A lordship of 80,000*l.* has recently been made
 to the proprietor for this 10 acres, and it is held for a higher offer.

Previous to the expiring of Mr. Young's patent it was discovered that
 certain shales yielded a profitable percentage of oil (paraffin) when treated
 in a specific way; and the Torbanehill Company have erected, and are
 now adding to their original work of Midcolder, buildings and appliances
 which, when completed, will cost them upwards of 100,000*l.* Other
 smaller works have been constructed in the Airdrie and Bathgate district,
 and at Queensferry and Bo'ness on the Forth, and we understand a joint-
 stock company is being formed for raising a similar establishment at a
 point between Airdrie and Coatbridge, called Rochsolloch. At the latter
 place there is a seam of shale and coal combined. The shale is reported
 as of good quality, but the coal is a small gas coal, of a peculiar nature,
 and unknown in the Bathgate district. Shale has also been found at the
 Fossil pits, about a couple of miles to the west of Glasgow. Beyond the
 Forth is the Overton Cannel coal, rather rich in its produce of oil, and
 ranking next in importance to the famous Boghead mineral. Accom-
 panying some of the ironstones are also layers of this "shale" and scaly
 "blaes;" and around the mouths of old and deserted pits lie tons of this
 unctuous mineral laminae, all exhumed and ready for the yawning retorts.
 Coalmasters are retracing their steps to these deserted workings, to gather
 up the formerly discarded debris, whilst others are re-erecting shafting to
 work over the shales they formerly regarded as useless.

The shales generally lie in close proximity to the coal workings, some-
 times, though, at a distance of a mile from a coal seam, and are found in
 scaly layers, in superincumbent, rarely penetrating, and underlying posi-
 tions. They are of different colours and qualities; the lightest are the
 richest in oleaginous products; then comes a darker, yielding an amber
 colored oil, the darkest being of the least value.

The make of oil from these works varies from one hundred to several
 thousands of gallons per day; and with the increase of the works, and the
 consequent increase of the make, the article is rising in value, the demand,
 in fact, expanding in a greater ratio than the produce. This very cheer-
 ing state of matters has driven speculators into the trade, and land is in
 request in the districts named. Over almost every acre the borer has been
 prospecting, and if his divining-rod indicates that it encloses the coveted
 mineral, it is forthwith let at 200 or 300 per cent. of increase.

Although we do not expect that all will draw prizes in an enterprise of
 this nature, it is not too much to say that on both sides of the Tweed, as
 well as in the Sister Island, massive fortunes may be made out of the man-
 ufacture of these bituminous blaes and shales into valuable paraffin.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—From an advertise-
 ment which is published in another column of this day's Journal it will
 be seen that this institution is, unfortunately, in want of funds to enable it
 to continue to afford to the working miner that useful and necessary sci-
 entific knowledge to impart which it was established. Classes have been opened
 in no less than 17 districts, and, besides others, more than 200 miners
 had received instruction in such branches of science as bore directly upon
 their special industry, and had thereby been enabled to improve their po-
 sitions in life. Tuition had been imparted in chemistry, especially as ap-
 plied to the examination of minerals, and in metallurgy, mineralogy, geo-
 logic, so far as tin and copper-bearing rocks were concerned; mechanics,
 mechanical engineering and drawing, and mineral surveying, including
 plan drawing. The large amount of labour which has been bestowed
 upon the association by Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., who has filled the office
 of honorary general secretary, is well known, and he has now secured the
 assistance of Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, who is at present conducting
 three classes, and a fourth is about to be opened at St. Austell, in each
 of which miners are making good progress in the first principles of che-
 mistry. The appeal for pecuniary aid has been well responded to in Corn-
 wall; but, as the benefits arising from the existence of the association are
 participated in by mine adventurers generally, it is but reasonable to ex-
 pect that all who are interested in mines will come forward and contri-
 bute. Were each adventurer to forward but 1*l.* per share per annum
 upon the number of shares he holds the association would have an ade-
 quate income, and the payment would undoubtedly be well compensated
 for by the superior class of mine officers secured.

MINERAL TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.—We resume our recapitulation of the
 movement of coal and minerals last year upon some of the most important
 lines of Great Britain. Some in other respects minor lines play, it will
 be observed, a great part in the matter of mineral traffic. The Rhymney
 Railway carried last year 1,577,806 tons of coal and coke, and 215,046
 tons of other minerals; the South-Eastern, 198,132 tons of coal and coke;
 the Swansea Vale, 354,367 tons of coal and coke, and 108,162 tons of
 other minerals; the Taff Vale, 2,842,049 tons of coal and coke, and
 352,719 tons of other minerals; the Vale of Neath, 872,695 tons of coal
 and coke, and 192,055 tons of other minerals; the West Hartlepool,
 1,599,953 tons of coal and coke, and 695,973 tons of other minerals; the
 Whitehaven and Furness Junction, 73,521 tons of coal and coke, and
 849,103 tons of other minerals; the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont,
 55,185 tons of coal and coke, and 774,725 tons of other minerals; the

Whitehaven Junction, 257,372 tons of coal and coke, and 482,024 tons of
 other minerals; the Caledonian, 4,596,287 tons of coal, coke, and other
 minerals; the Glasgow and South-Western, 2,846,790 tons of coal, coke,
 and other minerals; the Monkland, 1,158,300 tons of coal and coke, and
 633,339 tons of other minerals; the North British, 2,336,093 tons of coal,
 coke, and other minerals; and the Scottish North-Eastern, 316,824 tons of
 coal and coke, and 117,886 tons of other minerals. The movement of
 minerals on the Irish lines was so insignificant last year—amounting for
 the whole of Ireland to only 310,364 tons—that it scarcely calls for any
 analysis. The quantity of minerals conveyed last year by all the rail-
 ways of the United Kingdom was computed at 75,445,781 tons, as com-
 pared with 68,043,154 tons in 1863, showing an increase of 7,402,627 tons
 last year. To this increase England and Wales contributed 6,276,413
 tons; Scotland, 1,050,391 tons; and Ireland, 75,823 tons.

THE SCIENTIFIC WITNESS SYSTEM.—A case was tried in the Court of
 Exchequer, on Wednesday, in which Mr. Headley, the consulting gas en-
 gineer, claimed a sum of upwards of 75*l.* for services rendered to Mr. De-
 thick, a contractor employed in public works in course of execution for
 the Metropolitan Board, the services in question being performed by Mr. Headley
 in the capacity of consulting engineer in regard to the preparation of drawings, and what is
 termed "getting up" scientific evidence, in the matter of an action brought against Mr.
 De thick, with reference to an explosion of gas resulting in consequence, as was then
 alleged, of the gas pipes being ruptured by some of Mr. De thick's workmen in the course
 of excavations made for the works in question. Mr. Headley asserted that he had ren-
 dered invaluable assistance as to the trial of that case, which was decided in favour of
 Mr. De thick, from having started and worked out the theory that the explosion arose
 not from anything due to the works carried out by Mr. De thick, but owing to an old
 fracture in the pipes which he said he had detected. As to this, however, Mr. Lindo,
 the attorney for Mr. De thick, stated in his evidence, that in the trial of that case he
 did not rely particularly on Mr. Headley's evidence, but on the facts of the case as proved
 by the Masters, the amount for professional men being only one guinea per diem.
 Mr. De thick's other witnesses, Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., the defendant's
 counsel, first addressed the Judge (Mr. Baron Martin) to have the judgment declared
 in favour of the defendant, that he was not liable to pay anything beyond the sum of
 fifty guineas which he had already paid into Court, as beyond that sum he could show
 that the difference of amount was made up, as per statement of particulars (independ-
 ently of manifest overcharges), of charges for acting as witness, which, he contended,
 according to the cases of Collins v. Godeford (1 Barn. and Adol. Reports), and Willis v.
 Peckham (1 Brod. and Bingham's Reports), could not be recovered by action at law, and
 must be limited to the scale of allowances directed by the rules of Court to be awarded
 by the Masters, the amount for professional men being only one guinea per diem.
 Mr. Baron Martin, however, declined to withdraw the case from the jury, observing
 that, although he considered it was a very wrong system that a man should accept em-
 ployment in preparing and conducting a law case as far as scientific points were con-
 cerned, thus constituting himself a partisan in the matter, and should then get into the
 witness-box, and swear to give true and unbiased testimony, yet he did not consider
 that it was by any means certain that the rules of law as to the remuneration of wit-
 nesses, who happened to be scientific or professional men, and who were compellable,
 like all other subjects of Her Majesty, to come forward and give evidence as to any of
 the facts of a particular case which happened under their knowledge—as, for in-
 stance, if they witnessed an accident in the street—had any bearing on a case where
 professional men were sought out and requested to come forward to give their scientific
 opinions in a particular case. Upon this Mr. Chambers addressed the jury for the de-
 fendant, pointing out that some of the charges appeared to be excessive, and remarking
 that it was monstrous that men should make it a means of livelihood to get up and
 assist in conducting law cases, and selling evidence, often, according to the plaintiff's wit-
 nesses, making very high charges if their party succeeded, and much more moderate
 charges in other cases. Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., in replying on behalf of the plaintiff, ob-
 served that he considered most unmerited obloquy had been attempted to be fastened
 upon a most valuable and important class of men—the men of science—who came for-
 ward in law cases to enlighten our courts by the statement of their knowledge and ex-
 perience, and that he saw no good reason why it should be considered more improper for
 such men to assist in conducting a case, and then get into the witness-box and support
 their view of it, by giving their sworn testimony therein, than it was for an attorney
 to conduct a case, and then be sworn as a witness to testimony favourable to his client,
 often resulting in his winning his cause. And he specially alluded to cases where an
 attorney, who has made and superintended the due execution of a will, afterwards con-
 ducts a law case thereon, and is a principal witness in the cause. The jury (a special
 one) decided that the sum paid into Court was, in their judgment, sufficient.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, NOV. 29.—During the past week pig-iron reached the high-
 est quotation of the year in this market—59*s.* It commenced at the low
 figure of 49*s.* 9*d.* in January, and has steadily progressed in price ever
 since, and is likely to touch 60*s.* per ton by the end of the year. Although
 prices have slightly receded from the currency of Saturday, it is feared this
 is only the precursor of a further advance. Manufactured and cast-
 iron are in demand; but coal continues in deficient supply, especially for
 delivery in the Forth ports. A valuable seam of blackband ironstone has
 been found on the farm of Bottom, the property of Mr. Campbell,
 of Blythwood. It is 14 inches thick, and has fallen into the hands of the
 Langloan Iron Company, who are preparing to work it forthwith.

The shipments of Pig-Iron from the Scotch ports for the week ending
 Nov. 27 were 11,898 tons against 14,158 tons last year; total this year,
 627,065 tons; increase, 26,762 tons. The market was very strong during
 the latter part of last week, and on Saturday as high as 59*s.* 1*d.* cash was
 paid; since then it has been a degree weaker, and to-day 58*s.* 6*d.*, 58*s.* 7*d.*,
 and 58*s.* 9*d.* cash, and 58*s.* 9*d.* to 59*s.* a month accepted, closing buyers
 58*s.* 7*d.* cash, and 59*s.* a month, sellers 1*d.* higher. Makers' iron,
 No. 1, g.m.b., 58*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 57*s.* 9*d.*; Gartsherrie, No. 1, 66*s.* 6*d.*;
 Coltness, 67*s.*

MONTHLY AVERAGES.

	1865.	1864.		1865.	1864.
January	49 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	64 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	July	54 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	58 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
February	50 4 1/2	60 8	August	54 9	58 2
March	50 10	57 9	September	57 4	58 4
April	53 9	59 3	October	57 10	52 0
May	54 1	59 2	November	58 0	51 1
June	54 9	57 8	December	—	60 3

The number of furnaces in blast is 136, being the same as in the cor-
 responding week of 1864. At Glasgow there is a decrease of iron in store
 of 30,322 tons, and at Ardrossan 9854 tons, being together 40,176 tons
 less of iron than at the same time last year.

We have now got into the quiet months of the year, but the market for
 MANUFACTURED IRON keeps steady, and the full advanced prices are being
 paid. Buyers, however, are by no means inclined to stock heavily, and
 are simply purchasing for immediate wants, under the impression that
 prices have reached their maximum. On the other hand, the machinery
 of makers is satisfactorily employed, and enquiries were this week being
 made for spring delivery. Shipbuilding contracts are increasing in the
 Clyde, and that class of iron is firmer, with a rising tendency. FOUNDERS
 are literally submerged with orders, and delivery is not to be had unless
 after considerable delay. The prices of first brand bars are 87*s.*; second
 ditto, 7*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; nail rods, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 10*s.*; angle iron, 8*l.*
 to 9*l.*; plates, 9*l.* to 11*l.*, less usual discount.

Notwithstanding that COAL is in request, both for home use and for ex-
 portation, the shipments are under those of last year by nearly 2500 tons,
 the figures being this year 20,000 against 22,500 in 1864. The inade-
 quacy of the means of transit by railway is thus interfering with the sup-
 ply, and unless a remedy is found, buyers will have to bear an additional
 advance, as prices are now going upwards.

In the Outer House of the Court of Sessions, on Friday, Lord Kinloch
 disposed of the Suspension and Interdict raised at the instance of the Duke of Portland,
 against William Baird and Company, ironmasters. It was craved that the execution
 of the interdict should be suspended for at least a month, as, if the interdict were to
 take immediate effect, three or four hundred families, including a thousand persons,
 would have to be ejected from their dwellings at once. Lord Kinloch, without hearing
 the other side, granted interdict, with expenses, so far as not already deemed for.

The Institution of Scottish Engineers and Shipbuilders held their monthly
 meeting last week. Mr. J. M. Gale in the chair. The discussion "On the Manufac-
 ture of Salic acid" was resumed; thereafter a paper "On the Tensile of certain Fibrous
 Substances" was read by Prof. Rankine. This was succeeded by an elaborate paper "On
 Frictional Screw Motions and Applications," by Mr. J. Robertson, which elicited a most
 interesting discussion.

On Saturday, a very comfortable-looking saloon steamer, called the
 "Alexandra," was launched at Govan, for the Saloon Steam-Packet Company, London
 (Limited). The "Alexandra" will only draw 2*ft.* 3*in.* of water with her steam on,
 and is to be propelled by oscillating engines of 60-horse power, with 27 1/2-in. cylinders.
 This fine steamer is 150 feet long by 17 feet wide, and is specially constructed for the
 up-river traffic. The same firm have a similar vessel in a state of forwardness for the
 same company, and it is expected the Londoners will appreciate the convenience of the
 Saloon fleet, of which these are to be the precursors. On the same day Messrs. A. and
 J. Ogilvie, of Glasgow, launched a very "trig" screw for the Manchester, Sheffield, and
 Lancashire Railway Company, of the following dimensions:—Length, 175*ft.*; breadth,
 24*ft.*; depth, 19*ft.* 8*in.* She is 432 tons burden, and will be fitted with a pair of di-
 rect-acting inverted cylinder engines of 100-horse power.

The competitive trial by the Admiralty of the mechanical skill of the
 eminent engineering firms of the Messrs. Maudslays and Penn, of London, and the single
 firm of Randolph, Elder, and Co., of this city, has resulted in favour of the latter, after
 a run from England to Madeira, under precisely the same conditions. Had the difference
 in the speed of the three vessels, engined by the three firms named above, been indi-
 cistimal, still it would have been an honour to win; but that the speed of the vessel en-
 gined by the Glasgow firm should have exceeded those of the London establishments by
 so wide a distance as two and four days respectively, evinces so ardent a superiority that
 it will be seen that the palm for engineering skill has been most fairly and cleverly won
 by the Clyde. Three steamers are now building in the Clyde for the Thames.

It is reported that the Caledonian Railway Company is about to pur-
 chase the Glasgow and South-Western Line; and that the Sunday trains on the North
 British being likely to permanently injure the traffic, are to be discontinued at farthest
 by the end of the year. The accidents on all the railways in Scotland, for the year en-
 ding December 31, 1864, were 34 persons killed and 65 injured.

On Saturday afternoon the Provost and magistrates of the Portobello
 assembled to test the utility of a fine new fire-engine, constructed for that town over

paraffin, which is found in the bags in the shape of thin white cakes, which is almost perfectly tasteless, and in every respect resembling wax. This being purified is used for the purposes to which common wax is applied, such as the making of wax candles, clear starching, the manufacture of chewing gum, &c. In its crude state paraffin is worth from 20 c. to 35 c. per pound. The lubricating oil will, perhaps, cost \$2 to \$10 per cent. of the amount of crude from which it is distilled. The paraffin thus obtained will be in the form of lumps of the still will show a red heat. The distillation being then stopped, and the residuum drawn off, coke, similar in appearance to ordinary coal coke, is removed, and used for fuel.

IRELAND, AND ITS INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.—We are glad to hear, from good authority, that more than one mining company is on the eve of formation, and that those lately organised are being freely supported; amongst them may be mentioned the Cuala Mines, the Old Holyford, and others in the South, as well as some extensive lead mines in the North of the island. A very extensive fishery company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, is already in the course of formation, and steam fishing quays in several localities are being taken up by joint-stock companies—so that the good prospects for Ireland's future are not only in the "distance looming," but have actually commenced, and that, too, in a manner and with a spirit worthy the subjects to be developed.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Nov. 22: Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President) in the chair. Robert Lightbody, Ludlow, Salop, was elected a Fellow. The following communications were read:

The following communications were read:—

- 1.—"On Impressions of Selenite in the Woolwich Beds and London Clay," by F. Martin Duncan, M.B., Sec. G.S.
- 2.—"On the Relation of the Chillesford Beds to the Norwich Crag," by the Rev. O. Fisher, M.A., F.G.S.

The following specimens were exhibited:—A collection of Newer Pliocene Fossils from Chillesford and Aldborough, Suffolk; exhibited by the Rev. O. Fisher. Impressions and Crystals of Selenite from the Woolwich Beds and London Clay, exhibited by Dr. P. Martin Duncan. A very fine specimen of a species of Lepidatoma, from the Swaenken Beds at Sevenoaks; exhibited by Arthur Bott. Minerals from the North Highlands; exhibited by G. E. Roberts; Devonian Corals from Poland; presented by Sir R. S. Murray. Specimens of Cannel Coal from New South Wales; presented by the Rev. W. Clark. On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Water Limit of the Rhetic Beds in South Wales," &c., by E. W. Taunay.—2. "Notes on a Section of the Lower Lias and Retic Bed near Wells, Somerset," by the Rev. F. B. Brodie.

SCINDE RAILWAY.—The acting agent writes, under date of Oct. 24:—"The traffic continues steadily to improve, and I am confident this current half-year will show very well indeed. There will be a marked difference in the expenses, but this will be still more apparent in the next half-year. Much praise has been bestowed by the military authorities on the officers of the Scinde Railway, for the efficient manner in which they conveyed several regiments along the line. Great interest continues to be felt, both in Scinde and the Punjab, in the extension of the railway."

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The acting agent reports, on Oct. 18:—"The present month has brought additional traffic, and I am sanguine that this, the first mid season since the entire line was open, will show very hopeful results."

LOCOMOTIVES ON RAILWAYS.—The number of locomotives at work on the twelve principal railways of Great Britain at the close of 1864 was—Caledonian, 262; Great Eastern, 376; Great Northern, 345; Great Western, 697; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 398; London and North-Western, 1187; London and South-Western, 207; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 203; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 179; Midland, 512; North-Eastern, 663; and South-Eastern, 214.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.
SIR,—For the coming month the order of the weather will approximately be as follows:—The 1st to the 7th unsettled or changeable—greatest force, 2d, 3d, and 5th; 7th to 10th, changeable; 10th to 17th, unsettled, wind, and rain—the greatest force from the 13th to the 18th; 19th and 20th, changeable; 21st to the end of the month unsettled—greatest force from the 25th to the 30th, with severe gales, and some frosts and fogs at intervals. The new year, apparently, will also commence with severe gales.
 26, *Throgmorton-street, Nov. 27.*
 G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
 Author of the "Climate of England."

MESSRS. WARD, RICHARDS, AND CO.
(Successors to the late Mr. W. J. DUNSFORD), GENERAL MINING OFFICES,

GENERAL MINING OFFICES,
9, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM WARD returns his best thanks for the support he has received since he succeeded to the business of the late Mr. W. J. Dunsford, and begs to state that in consequence of the shortness of the time available to secure the co-operation of Messrs. RICHARDS BROTHERS, of Tavistock (with whom he will in future carry on the business, as WARD, RICHARDS, and Co.), with a view of giving the utmost satisfaction to the various committees and shareholders who have favoured him with their

Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDS gave for a very considerable period been associated with practical mining, and as it is intended for this arrangement that Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDS shall give his entire attention to the London agency, whilst Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDS (from his residing in the neighbourhood of the chief mining properties of Cornwall and Devon) will be enabled to inspect and report upon any mines confided to their care, WARD, RICHARDS, and Co. feel assured that they will have the means which, combined with great experience in all matters connected with mining transactions, will enable them to conduct business in the most economical and judicious manner.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT, as BUYER or SELLER, in the FOLLOWING MINES.—

Bedford United.	Frank Mills.	Kelly Bray.
Chiverton.	Gawton United.	Lady Bertha.
Chiverton Moor.	Great North Downs.	Marke Valley.
East Carn Brea.	Great North Laxey.	Nangley.
East Russell.	Great Fortrose.	Prince of Wales.
East Rosewarne.	Great Laxey.	Tincroft.
East Caradon.	Great South Chiverton.	Wheat Selon.
East Basset.	Great Busy.	Wheat Grenville.
East Grenville.	Great Yor.	Wheat Crebor.
East Gunnisiakke.	Hingston.	Wheat Rose.
East Lovell.	Hallenbeagie.	

Mr. T. ROSEWARNE is a BUYER of any number of the following shares, at highest market prices:

Caldbeck Fells.	Gronitino and Bolivia.	Lady Bertha.
Great North Downs.	Devon and Cornwall.	Marke Valley.

Office hours, Ten till Four.

Dec. 1, 1868. Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING OFFICES,
ROBERTSON CHAMBERS, CHURCH WALKS, MANCHESTER.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SHARES:-

Messrs. Thomas will issue their "Mining Circular," January, 1866. Subscription, £1 per annum.—Poolfold Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO.,
FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
 STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-court
 to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

BARRETT AND CO., No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS, are PREPARED TO GIVE EVERY INFORMATION ON BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and to ADVISE AS TO THE BEST RATE which will pay for MONEY REMITTED TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

FOREIGN MINES, and have a large number of SHARES FOR SALE, ranging from Fifteen to Thirty per cent. Their "Investment Review" can be had on application, and contains some of the safest and best securities in Mines, Railways, Eastern and Indian Stock, &c.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to **GIVE GOOD ADVICE** thereon.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.
OFFICE, 10, ABINGDON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EX-
CHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SONS,
MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
Recommend the undermentioned mines for immediate investment:—
Wheal Trannack.

West Great Work. East Lovell.
Rosewarne United.
Mines inspected by competent agents.

SHARES FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, AT

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE the net price of £3 per share, in the CAI-BE-PANT MINE, joining the Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. Rabey, 10, St. James's Street, North Wales.

RABBY, Coedpoeth, near Wrexham. **HARRISON**, 7, St. John's Street, Wrexham.

TO QUARRY PROPRIETORS, &c.—MR. SAMUEL JENKINS, DINAS MAWDDWY, is now preparing for the press a work on the "QUARRIES OF NORTH WALES," &c., and as he wishes to make it as complete and useful as possible, he desires to hear from all who have any information to contribute to the work, or who wish to favour him with their views on the subject.

OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THEIR PROPERTIES, MANUFACTURES, &c., TO BE
complete as possible, he would invite Proprietors, Managers, &c., to send him
particulars concerning any quarries they may be connected with. Also, brief notices of
any new improvements in machinery, &c.



THE DOURO SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each, of which 3000 shares have been taken by the vendor of the mineral property.
Deposit upon application £1, and upon allotment £1 10s. per share.
Calls not to exceed £1 10s. per share, and three months to elapse between each call.
It is not intended to call up more than £3 upon each share.
The whole of the preliminary expenses prior to the allotment of the shares are payable by the vendor. No promotion-money payable by the company.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH SPENCER JUDGE, Esq., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park—CHAIRMAN.
SEBASTIÃO ANTONIO ARAÚJO DE CARVALHO, landed proprietor, Adorico, Alto Avenue.

MANAGERS.
GEORGE J. VON DADILZEN, Esq. (Messrs. von Dadilzen and North), East India Street, 8, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park.
Capt. CHARLES DASHWOOD, Esq. (late of the firm of Smith, Woodhouse, and Co., Oporto), 21, Landowne-terrace, Kensington-park.
D. B. MAJOR, Esq., Berkeley-place, Connaught-square, W.
WILLIAM T. MARSH, Esq., Holland-park.
J. DUNCAN MURRAY, Esq. (Ashton, McLagan, and Co.), Oporto.
GEORGE SUTHER, Esq., 77, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

ADVISERS.—William Lance, Esq. M.A., 26, Throgmorton-street.
J. George Whit, Esq., Eccleston-square.
BANKERS.—The City Bank, Throgmorton-street.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bevan and Whitting, 8, Old Jewry.

STOCKBROKERS.—Messrs. Huggins and Rowell, Throgmorton-street.
SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. Samuel Bevan.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—No. 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

This company is formed for the purchase and effectual working of the extensive mineral properties of Adorico and Portella dos Corvos, situate on the left bank of the navigable river Douro, in Portugal, and about 40 miles distant from Oporto. This position affords the means of cheap and direct water carriage for the produce of the mines to all the principal markets of the Continent.
The mining area comprises upwards of 1000 fms. in length and 500 in width, and are held in perpetuity under Royal grants or concessions from the Crown. The royalty due is one-tenth of the produce, and include the Government charge upon the profits and the land taxes.

The mines contain massive and almost unlimited deposits of silver-lead ores of the richest qualities. They are situate on the slope of a mountain, which rises immediately from the Douro to a height of 1400 feet; and, as the lodes descend to the river they present unparalleled facilities for the extraction and shipment of the ore.

From the elevation of the ground the mines can be worked by levels open to the surface, and thus any machinery for pumping the water or raising the ore is rendered unnecessary. Transport can be laid in levels for conveying the ore to the bank of the Douro. In conformity with the mining laws of Portugal, the assets were examined and reported upon by the Official Inspector of Mines, and upon his very favourable report, which was subsequently confirmed by that of one of the first mining engineers in Oporto, the Royal grants were obtained.

The proprietor instructed Capt. Kitto, of Falmouth, who was recommended to him by the highest mining authorities in London, to inspect and fully report upon the mines. The opinion entertained by him of the great mineral resources of the mines is expressed in an opinion contained in his report, which is the emphatic statement that he had "never during 30 years' experience in lead mines seen or known a mineral property equal to these assets, either in the extent of the lodes, or their productive character, so near the surface—the facilities for working them, and for transporting the ore by water without any land carriage to England;" to which he adds, that "these mines offer an opportunity of very rare occurrence for the profitable investment of capital, with the certainty of early, large, and long-continued returns."

Capt. Kitto's report was minutely investigated by Mr. J. A. Phillips, the well-known mining engineer, whose favourable opinion is stated in his report.
Of the three parallel lodes already discovered, the main or champion lode is from three to four feet in thickness, the yield from which has been estimated at five tons of ore per fathom. This ore is a fine galena, containing 78½ per cent. of silver-lead.

There is, also, a remarkable cross-course discovered by Capt. Kitto, 4 ft. in width, which intersects the lode, and contains a phosphate of lead and galena, yielding 69 per cent. of lead and 3½ ozs. of silver to the ton. As this cross-course meets the main or champion lode at an oblique angle, the sinking of a shaft to a short depth, and driving levels into it, will at once lay open an immense mass of ore.

By driving a succession of levels, at convenient intervals, down to the margin of the river, an extent of mineral deposit will be developed which cannot be exhausted for generations.

The price of galena ore in England, of a quality equal to that of the present mines, varies from £15 to £16 per ton; and, as the company's ore can be delivered at a less cost than £6, after defraying all working charges, transit, &c., the very low net profit of £5 per ton may be relied upon.

A provisional agreement has been entered into with the vendor for the purchase of the grants for £200,000, of which one-half is to be paid in cash and the residue in shares, upon which £5 only will be credited as paid-up. He thus undertakes a liability upon his shares equal to the value of his money payment.

The directors refrain from stating the large profits which they confidently anticipate will be derived from the working of the mines; but an estimate of them may be formed from the result of the operations proposed by Capt. Kitto, which will render accessible upwards of 100,000 fms. of backs, or ore ground, on the champion lode alone, above the level of the Douro.

A large number of the shares have been privately subscribed. Applications for prospectuses, with forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, brokers, and at the temporary offices of the company.

The reports, plans, sections, estimates and specimens of the ore, with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be inspected at the temporary offices of the company. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be forthwith returned without any deduction.

THE EAST LONDON BANK (LIMITED)
IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SHARES OF
THE LONDON STEAM TOWING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each. With power to increase.
First issue, 10,000 shares, £200,000, with £10 per share paid.
7500 shares, on which £1 per share is to be paid on application, £2 on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £3, at intervals of not less than three months.
A minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the first issue, payable half-yearly, is guaranteed for the first three years.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN H. BARRY, Esq. (late of David Cannon, Son, and Co., Liverpool), merchant, Thomas A. Carr, Esq. (Lloyd's).
FREDERICK A. CASTLE, Esq., shipowner (Lloyd's).
Capt. McKillop, R.N., Patent Iron Ship Sheathing Company, St. Michael's House, Cornhill.

MANAGERS.
JOHN MEAD, Esq. (Messrs. Weatherly and Mead), ship and insurance broker, 21, Water-lane.
EDWARD G. TINKER, Esq. (Messrs. Grimell, Tinker, and Morgan), Ship and Insurance broker, Leadenhall-street.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Esq., steam-tug owner, 116, Fenchurch-street—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
(With power to add to their number.)
Mr. WATKINS will join the Board as soon as the purchase is completed.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Morris, Stone, Townson, and Morris, Moorgate-street Chambers.
BANKERS.—East London Bank (Limited), Cornhill, and Branches.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Watson, Cowell, and Bailey, Royal Exchange Buildings.
AUDITOR.—John Ball, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co.), Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—H. S. Hird, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.
LANGBOURN CHAMBERS, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company is not a speculative one; it is formed for the purpose of more efficiently carrying on an established and profitable business, which has grown to its existing magnitude under the management of the present proprietor, and is capable of an extension beyond the ordinary means of private enterprise.

The increase in the tonnage of ships sailing from the port of London, which has taken place for some years, calls for a corresponding increase in the size and power of the tug-boats employed. During the past two years no less than 221 ships, of upwards of 1000 tons (averaging 1200 tons), have been added to Lloyd's registers; the various shipping companies, both in London and Liverpool, are constantly adding ships of 1200 tons and upwards to the mercantile marine of the country. A great proportion of these sail from the port of London, and yet there has been scarcely any increase in the power of the tug-boats employed on the Thames.

While the company will direct its immediate attention to the extension of the business by building new boats, the directors have made a provisional agreement with Mr. William Watkins, the owner of a fleet of the most powerful tugs now on the Thames for the sum of £55,000. The purchase of these boats, and the entire goodwill of the business, the directors by Messrs. Alfred Brett and Co. (150, Leadenhall-street), the well-known bankers and steam-ship valuers, which valuation, together with the statement of accounts of the vendor in the management of the business for a period of at least five years, upon terms mainly depending on the profits of the undertaking, and the business will be taken over by the company as from the 1st October, 1865.

The vendor also guarantees a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the first issue, in order to show his perfect confidence in the future success of the company, he has agreed to accept in part payment of the purchase money 2500 shares (with £10 paid up), being the largest number of the first issue of shares which, by the rules of the company, the directors are enabled to allot him, two thirds being required to be offered to the public.

The operations of the company will comprise the objects mentioned in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, which may be inspected, and copies obtained, at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

The statement of accounts, as taken from the books, and certified by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Company, shows that the profits for the two years ending 1st of July last and 1st of January last, of the company, and the enlarged business which it will be enabled to carry on, then can be little doubt that the profit will be materially increased. No large directors to conduct it in working this company, and it will be the study of the purchase of the existing business, not only will a powerful competition be prevented, but the preliminary expenses will be strictly limited to the actual disbursements, and no loss number of shares be allotted then are applied for the money paid on deposit will be returned to the applicant.

Preferences may be obtained at, and applications for shares may be made to the bankers, solicitors, or to the secretary (pro tem.), at the temporary offices of the company, every application being accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.
The company will have the advantage of immediately securing a much larger and more powerful tug than any on the Thames. This vessel, fitted with all the improvements in her engines and machinery, is now building (to the order of Mr. Watkins, who is to be launched early in January next.)
Copies of the Articles of Association may be obtained (gratis) at the offices of the secretary.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE COAL.—The Directors of the

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are OPEN TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF WELSH OR OTHER COAL, suitable for use in locomotive engines, delivered into the company's trucks at Reading, at the rate of 100 tons per week. Delivery to commence forthwith.
Tenders to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 13th inst., endorsed "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned.
S. SMILES, Esq.,
London Bridge Terminus, December 1, 1865.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TENDERS FOR A LOAN OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS are SOLICITED by a CONTINENTAL MINING COMPANY, possessing extensive and very valuable mineral property, consisting of coal, and iron and other ores. This sum is required to enable them to extend their present profitable works, and security would be given, both on the mineral property and the works, which are in operation, or, if preferred, in shares in the company.—For full particulars, address "A. B.," care of S. D. Ashby, Esq., solicitor, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES IN NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coal, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 60 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER, under the new Partnership Act, to JOIN the ADVERTISER in the COMPLETION and DEVELOPMENT of a LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES, which is on the eve of paying large profits. Principals only need apply. Capital required, £1000.—Apply to MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £8000 to £10,000, as required only, for a WARRANTABLE INVESTMENT, with probable lucrative returns, either as an advance on terms, or to join in partnership, with repayment wholly from first and early profits, and with a liberal interest in the undertaking, as preferred. None *à la carte* parties or principals only treated with.—Apply by letter early, to "Alpha," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING COMPANIES, having OFFICES in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, or BIRMINGHAM. The Advertiser, having an extensive practical knowledge of Cornish and Devon Mining, and has been for many years connected with the largest mines in England, is DESIROUS OF JOINING IN PARTNERSHIP with any GENTLEMAN already engaged in the MANAGEMENT of SECRETARSHIP OF MINES, with a view to further extension of business.—Address, "Secretary," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINING SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, TO TAKE CHARGE of a LARGE BITUMINOUS COAL PROPERTY, now mining 300 tons of coal per day, with facilities for increasing the production to 1000 tons per day. One thoroughly acquainted with bituminous coal mining, and capable of directing and taking the full supervision of such an establishment. Must be a good accountant and correspondent, and understand the business in all its branches. To such a one, who must come well recommended, a lucrative position can be given.—Address, with name, residence, and references, stating salary expected and where last employed, "L. H. S.," Box 456, Post-office, New York, U.S.

WANTED.—A PERSON, of good business habits, TO TAKE the TOP GROUND MANAGEMENT of a SMALL COLLIERY and LIME WORKS. One with a general knowledge of the lay of minerals preferred.—Address, with terms, to "A. B.," Post-office, Belfast, Northumberland.

BIRMINGHAM WATERWORKS COMPANY.
WANTED, AN ENGINEER TO TAKE THE ENTIRE SUPERINTENDENCE of the WORKS of this company. He will be required to enter upon his duties not later than the 1st of January next. Applications, stating salary required, to be made by letter, addressed to the Chairman of the company, 17, Paradise-street, Birmingham.
17, Paradise-street, Birmingham, November 29, 1865.

WANTED, as MINING CAPTAIN, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO CONDUCT MINING OPERATIONS, an Englishman conversant with the German, or a German with the English language, for residence in Germany. Applicant to state age and salary desired.—Address, "S. R. P.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by the ADVERTISER, a SITUATION. He has had many years' practical experience in ASSAYING, SMELTING, and DRESSING of LEAD and SILVER ORES; is well acquainted with the working of Blast or Castilian Furnaces; also has a knowledge of accounts.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a WATER-WHEEL, SECOND-HAND, 40 ft. to 45 ft. diameter, about 3½ to 4½ ft. breast. Particulars to be addressed to "T. B.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

COLLIERY OR IRONWORKS MANAGER.—A GENTLEMAN of great PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in COAL and IRONSTONE MINING, is at present OPEN TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT of any COAL or IRONWORKS.—Address to BRUCE ALLAN, Esq., Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, Liverpool, where references of the most satisfactory kind as to the gentleman's practical knowledge and qualifications will be given.

METAL AGENCY.—A LONDON METAL AGENT, established for longer than 19 years in the trade, is DESIROUS OF ARRANGING for some good BIRMINGHAM, &c., AGENCIES.—Apply, "X. M.," care of Messrs. MAYN & NEWBURN, Cornhill, E.C.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornish mining district, is WILLING TO UNDERTAKE the SALE of CANDLES, STEEL, ROPE, or any other MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W. K. RAWLEY, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

SHARES TO BE SOLD IN A COMPANY of UNDENIABLE STABILITY, and most influential direction. Lately paid 10 per cent. and bonus of £1 per share (being second dividend). A great discount will be accepted, under pressure.—Apply to Mr. NEWCOMB, 4, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

FOR SALE, an ENGINE, on the TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE, at Beeralston, Devon, comprising a 50-in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft, with first piece of main rod; also, THREE BOILERS, weighing 33 tons, two of which weigh 10 tons each, nearly new; the other weighs 13 tons. The boilers are in a fair condition, with fittings complete. The engine is in good condition, having been put in repair about twelve months previous to the mine being suspended.—Apply to Mr. LAW, 2 Royal Exchange; or to Messrs. HARRIS and WHITEFIELD, 1, Mitre-court, Temple, London.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Articles of Association, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., on THURSDAY, the 4th January proximo, at Two o'clock precisely, when a resolution will be submitted for dissolving the company.
By order of the Directors,
December 1, 1865. HENRY THOMAS, Secy.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).
The Board of Directors of this company hereby give notice that they have made a CALL of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE on the shares in the capital of this company, and that the same shall be paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London, on or before the 30th day of January, 1866.
And notice is further given, that interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said call after the said 30th day of January, 1866.
By order of the Board,
JOHN E. DAWSON, Secretary.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES FOR SALE, on advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. FOX, WALKER, and Co., Atlas Ironworks, near Bristol.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—
One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street E.C.

TOLGUS WIRE-WORKS AND COOPERAGE, NEAR REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
THOMAS T. ARNALL, MANUFACTURER OF BRASS AND IRON WIRE SIEVES, COPPER, BRASS, and IRON MACHINE BOTTOMS, WIRE CYLINDERS, and ALL KINDS of WIRE-WORK and COOPERAGE, takes the present opportunity to thank his friends for long-continued favours in business, a succession of which he still hopes to obtain by keeping a first-class stock of Steel, Hoop Iron, Nails, Bell Wire, Copper Sifts, Copper and Iron punched grates, &c.

N.B.—Winnowing Machine Frames wired, and foreign orders in any branch of his business executed at the shortest notice.

TO MAKERS AND USERS OF COKE.—GOOD HARD COKE FROM WASTE SLACK.
HICKLIN AND PARDOES' IMPROVED COKE OVENS.
This invention (secured) enables the MANUFACTURE of GOOD HARD COKE, suitable for BLAST FURNACES, CUPOLAS, &c., from STAFFORDSHIRE, or other non-bituminous FINE SLACK (by the admixture of a small proportion of bitumen), to be carried on in the MOST EFFECTIVE and PROFITABLE MANNER, and WITHOUT THE USUAL WASTE. It is applicable to all kinds of fine slack.

For particulars and terms apply to COLLIS BROTHERS, Mining Engineers, Southwark.

MESSRS. BEOR AND KENRICK, MINING ENGINEERS.
SWANSEA AND RUABON.
Messrs. BEOR and KENRICK undertake the inspection and survey of Estates and Mineral Properties at home and abroad; and are open to contract for the erection of mine machinery, the sinking of shafts, and boring of artesian ground.

In all cases a plan will accompany their reports.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Capital authorised:—
Shares, \$30,000,000, in shares of \$50 each.
Mortgage bonds, six millions sterling, or thirty millions dollars.
Issue of consolidated sterling mortgage bonds for £2,771,600, having 25 years to run, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
Secured on the whole line of the Atlantic and Great-Western Railway, with branches, extensions, and equipment.
£3,228,400 being reserved for redemption of mortgage bonds already issued on the several divisions.

The bonds are of £100, or \$500, each, with interest, payable quarterly, free of income tax, in London, in sterling, or in New York, in gold, at the company's offices. They are payable to bearer, but can be registered at holder's option.

BOARD OF CONTROL IN LONDON.
SIR S. MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P.—CHAIRMAN.
S. GOODSON, Esq., Chairman Great-Eastern Railway, London.
W. FENTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman Great-Western Railway, London.
C. J. KENNARD, Esq., Director of Consolidated Bank (Limited), London.
LEWIS B. MOZLEY, Esq., Barred's Banking Company (Limited), Liverpool.
JOSEPH ROBINSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), London.

BANKERS.
The Consolidated Bank (Limited), London, Manchester, and Norwich.
The National Bank, London, and branches in Ireland.
Messrs. A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
The Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, Bank-buildings, London, E.C.
BRICKS.
Messrs. Joshua Hutchingson and Sons, Angel-court, London, E.C.
Messrs. E. F. Satterthwaite and Co., 38, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, 7, Angel-court, London, E.C.

The report of J. S. Forbes, Esq. (which accompanies the prospectus), well known to the British railway public as Vice-President of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway, and General manager of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, contains full information derived from personal inspection of the position and prospects of the Atlantic and Great-Western Railway, from which it appears—
The Atlantic and Great-Western Railway system comprises—
507 miles now in work, including 17 miles recently opened
100 miles in course of construction

Total 607
of which 526 miles belong to the company; and 81 miles are leased for 99 years, at a low rent (£273,072) a year. Though not yet fully completed, the traffic already equals that of many of the best American lines.

During the first six months of 1865 the receipts upon the 322 miles then open were £2,579,737, equal at the present rate of exchange of 87 to the £, to £268,553. Since July 490 miles have been open, and the receipts have been £2,011,476, equal to £287,382, for three months, or at the rate of £1,149,528 per annum. The subjoined monthly traffic returns show the steady increase of traffic:—

	Miles open.	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1865.				
January	332	111,751	249,379	361,130
February	"	109,718	277,830	387,548
March	"	115,412	336,463	451,875
April	"	117,491	288,389	405,880
May	"	135,454	324,588	460,042
June	"	163,733	350,289	514,022
July	490	162,655	482,868	645,523
August	"	218,469	625,069	843,538
September	"	210,914	466,711	677,625
October	"	207,861	612,000	819,861

This table includes the traffic of 33 miles of the Old Creek Railway, which was constructed by, and has hitherto been worked by, the Atlantic and Great-Western Railway Company, but does not form part of the consolidation.

The actual result, therefore, at the rate of upwards of £1,000,000 a year at the present exchange, with 100 miles still to open, and a large increase of traffic only waiting for a further supply of rolling stock.

This large traffic is owing to two causes:—
1. The Atlantic and Great-Western line forms the central link of the greatest line of through traffic in the world—viz., that between the Western States of America and the Atlantic. From its shorter distance, and advantage of forming part of an unbroken line of 1200 miles on a uniform 6-foot gauge, it must always be the best line of communication by which the enormous goods and passenger traffic centering in the western cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis can arrive at New York and the sea-board.

2.—The local traffic is equally enormous, owing to its traversing the newly-discovered oil districts of Pennsylvania, and the great coal fields of Northern Ohio. Some idea of the local traffic thus waiting for development may be formed from the single fact that this oil district now yields at the rate of 3,000,000 barrels per annum, for the conveyance of which as much as 3d. to 4d. per ton per mile is willingly paid.

A consolidation of the several divisions of the Atlantic and Great-Western Railway under one executive has been made, and a mortgage for thirty millions dollars, or six millions sterling of bonds has been created, and also a capital of thirty millions dollars of shares of \$50 each, based on the whole property of the company. The new shares will supersede those previously issued, with the exception of £1,919,000 of preference shares pledged as part of the security for the certificates of debentures issued in November, 1864, which will, therefore, remain preferential until those certificates are paid off, when the whole will become ordinary share capital. Provision is made in the mortgage deed (under which the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are issued) for securing the rights of the existing mortgage bonds, and also for their exchange at maturity, or earlier, by consent of the holder, if authorized by the Board of Control; this being completed, the present Consolidated Mortgage will become the first mortgage over the whole railway, with its branches, extensions, and equipment.

The consolidated capital, therefore, will consist of \$30,000,000, half in shares and half in mortgage bonds, which provides for the completion of the entire line.

To meet the interest on these bonds at 7 per cent. in sterling, after paying all working expenses, it is calculated by Mr. Forbes that a gross annual receipt of \$6,442,000 would be sufficient, which is considerably less than the actual receipt, and \$5,578,000 less than Mr. Forbes' estimate of the annual receipt when the additional 100 miles are opened, so that the security for the bonds is ample, and there is every prospect that, in addition, a high rate of dividend will be paid on the \$30,000,000 of share capital.

The Consolidated Bonds have 25 years to run, with coupons for interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, free of income tax, at the company's offices, in London or New York, in gold. Interest is payable on 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October of each year.

It is proposed to appropriate the total authorised issue of \$30,000,000, or £5,000,000 sterling, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, as follows:—
1.—A reserve of \$16,142,000 will be placed with trustees to meet, either by conversion or payment when due, the existing divisional mortgage bonds, being the total amount that has been issued, or authorized to be issued, as certified by Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., after due examination of the company's books and registers, or equal to £3,228,400. This includes all bonds issued to the public, and also the bonds deposited with trustees for the certificates of debentures issued in November, 1864, the security of which remains unaffected by the present arrangements.

2.—The balance, viz., £2,771,600 is offered for public subscription, at the price of £80 per £100 bond, including the coupon due January 15, 1866, payable as follows:—
£5 per £100 bond on application;
10 " on allotment;
25 " on 15th January, 1866, less coupon £1 15s. due on that date;
25 " on 15th February, 1866;
20 " on 15th March, 1866;

allowing for the January coupon, the net price of each £100 bond will be £78 5s., or, allowing for discount on pre-payments, under £78.
Subscribers will have the option of paying in full, under discount at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; but, in default of due payment of the respective instalments all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture. The definitive bonds being now ready will be delivered, in exchange for scrip, as soon as it is fully paid up.

Copies of the laws, authorising the consolidation of the several divisions and branches of the company, of the deed of trust or mortgage, of the form of consolidated mortgage bonds, and of other documents relating to the present issue of bonds, are deposited for inspection at the offices of the solicitors.

Applications must be addressed either to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.; to the bankers of the company, or to the brokers, from whom prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained.—London, December 2, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
(To be retained by the bankers.)
To the Board of Control, Atlantic and Great-Western Railway Company.
GENTLEMAN.—Having paid to the sum of £ I hereby request that you will allot me Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Great-Western Railway; and I hereby agree to accept and to hold the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or any number that may be allotted to me, according to the terms of the prospectus.

Signature.....
Date..... Address in full.....

Now ready, third edition, revised and enlarged,
BRITAIN'S METAL MINES:
A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, and Statistics, by JOHN ROBERT PIKE, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C. One shilling, or free by post for 13 stamps, contains:—
Mining for Metallic Minerals considered as a National Industry, and as a field for investment.
British Mining.—Does it Pay?
Geological and Mineralogical Characteristics.
The Mines of Cornwall and Devon.
The Mines of England and Wales (Cornwall and Devon excepted), Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.
System of Raising, Dressing, and Selling Ores.
The Stannaries Court, and the Cost-book System of Management.
The Stannaries Court, and "The Companies Act, 1863."
The Share Market.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
One of the most valuable works for the investor in British mines which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Mining Journal.
Every shareholder in the British mines should possess himself of this book, which forms a complete guide for the investor.—The Shareholder.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended upon, cannot be found; and with such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before embarking his money.—The News and Bankers' Journal.
A valuable little book, and of especial interest to those who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Limited Liability Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable to investors.—Observer.
A clear and concise work, containing much in little.—Herald.
This is really a practical work for the speculator.—Tablet.

Capitalists requiring information on mining investments will find no better or safer instructor than Mr. PIKE.—Civil Service Gazette.
Mr. PIKE will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British mines are concerned.—Weekly Register.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on any MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—19, Hatton-garden, E.C.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, a MEETING of the COUNCIL was held in the Public Rooms, Redruth.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq. (the President), in the chair.

After the settlement of routine business, the Honorary Secretary reported that he had sent to the gentlemen of the county the following circular:—
The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire has since its organisation established classes for the instruction of the working miner in seventeen mining districts:—Cambridge, Crow's Nest, Gunnislake, Helston, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Marazion, Mount Hawke, Redruth, St. Agnes, St. Buryas, St. Day, St. Ives, St. Just, Tavistock, Trewartha, and Wendron.

In these classes more than two hundred working miners—Independently of other persons, all of whom were, however, connected with mining operations—have received some instruction in such branches of science as bear directly upon this special industry, and many of them have, by improving their positions in life, realised the advantages derivable from this kind of knowledge.

The branches of science which have been taught are Chemistry, especially as applied to the examination of minerals and to metallurgy; Mineralogy; Geology, so far as the tin and copper-bearing rocks are concerned; Mechanics, mechanical engineering and drawing; and Mineral Surveying, including plan drawing.

The object of the Miners' Association has been to impart a sound practical knowledge of all those matters which especially connect themselves with mining. Nothing speculative has been allowed, and close attention to facts, illustrated by experimental evidence, has been required from the students. The advantages of this kind of instruction as a means of training the miner to observe with correctness the phenomena which are constantly being presented to him will be admitted by all; and that this is the only road through which we can expect any improvement in the practice of mining cannot be denied.

With an income which has never actually exceeded £360 per annum, the Miners' Association has done this work; consequently, a small debt has been incurred, and the Council have deemed it necessary—though much regretting the necessity—for the present to dispense with one teacher.

Dr. C. Le Neve Foster is at this time conducting three classes—at St. Day, Camber, and St. Just—in each of which several of the miners are making excellent progress in the first principles of chemistry.

To continue these advantages to a class of men alike remarkable for their industry and their intelligence, an earnest appeal is made to all who are interested in the welfare of the miner and the advancement of mining.

Donations are solicited, to enable the Miners' Association to pay off its debt, and, by employing a second teacher, to extend the benefits of a practical scientific education.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Honorary General Secretary.

In reply to this application, the following donations had already been received for this object:—

Wm. Williams, Esq. (President), £10 0 0	J. H. Peter, Esq., £1 0 0
T. J. Agar Roberts, Esq., M.P., 10 0 0	The Rev. Uriah Tonkin, 1 0 0
The Hon. G. M. Porteus, Esq., 10 0 0	The Rev. S. Rogers, 1 0 0
John St. Aubyn, Esq., M.P., 5 0 0	The Mining Journal, 2 0 0
F. M. Williams, Esq., M.P., 3 0 0	Frederick Hill, Esq., 1 0 0
Dr. George Smith, L.L.D., 5 0 0	Almond Paul, Esq., 1 0 0
Major Rickford, 5 0 0	J. Baily, Esq., 2 0 0
Samuel Waters, Esq., 2 0 0	Robert Trewartha, Esq., 1 0 0
R. W. Fox, Esq., F.R.S., 2 0 0	John Rule, Esq., 1 0 0

THE DOROTHEA WEST GREEN, BLUE, AND RED SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS WATERS BRITAIN, Esq., Dagenham, Essex, Director of the Princess of Wales Slate Company (Limited).

Colonel HUGH CALVELEY COTTON, Anglesay, Gwent, Hampshire.
THOMAS GOODWIN, Esq., Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.

Lieut.-Col. H. GARNET MAN, Halden Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent, Chairman of the Princess of Wales Slate Company (Limited).

JAMES MAW, Esq., Stratford, Essex, Director of the Lianfair Green and Blue Slate Company (Limited).

BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad Street, E.C.
AUDITOR—F. Bertram Smart, Esq.
SECRETARY—C. H. Harvey, Esq.

OFFICES,—18, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, E.C.

This company is being formed for the purpose of purchasing and extending the workings of an established and valuable quarry in Carnarvonshire, known as the "Dorothea West," lying on the hill-side of Nantlle Vale, and embracing and intersecting nearly all the valuable veins of slate in that district, including the celebrated Dorothea veins.

The company have agreed to purchase the quarries, which are in full work, together with the plant and machinery, for the sum of £20,000, one-half of which is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in paid-up shares. This amount is far less than the capital expended in developing the quarries, and bringing them into their present profitable condition; but the original proprietors have stipulated for retaining a large interest in the company.

There are seven known veins of slate in the property, of fine colour, split, and quality, the slates from which can be seen on the quay at Carnarvon, from whence they are shipped, or sent off by rail to all parts. The new Charing-cross Railway Hotel, the London-bridge Hotel, and the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, are covered with green slates from this quarry.

The green slate from the Dorothea West has long been known as the finest in colour and quality, as well as the largest vein of green slate in Carnarvonshire. Green Dorothea is now working, and, at £10 per ton, or £20 per ton, and other sizes bear a proportionate price, being all about double the price of the best blue, and exceeding the average price per ton of all the copper ores of Cornwall. The price list, which can be had with the prospectus, will show the actual and relative prices of green and blue slates.

It will be obvious, therefore, that this quarry cannot be considered, in any respect, as of a speculative character. The accounts for working, and for slates manufactured and sold, during the past year, amounting to upwards of £4000, may be inspected at the office. Within twelve months from this date there is no doubt, when additional capital shall have produced extended working, the return of slate will amount to at least £1000 per month, and the profits be increased in proportion.

The two principal quarries are worked open from the surface, without any machinery for lifting, by levels driven into the workings at various depths. The tip for rubbish is abundant for about 100 yards in depth and nearly half a mile in length.

In many essential respects this quarry possesses great advantages over others in the valley, and can be worked in several open galleries at the least cost of any quarry in the district, owing to its elevation above the level of the surrounding country.

A railway to Carnarvon passes within about half a mile of the works, but another line is proposed to run through the property, which will bring the quarry into direct communication with the two shipping ports of Carnarvon and Port Madoc.

The grant extends over 60 acres of land, and the quarries are capable of great extension in virgin ground, by the gradual development of the veins in regular course of working, and without any extraordinary outlay.

The quarries are held under a lease, of which 27 years are unexpired, and an agreement has been entered into for the extension of such lease to 40 years. The royalty on best slates and seconds of large size is 3s. 6d. per ton, and on smaller sizes 1s. 10d., with a dead rent, which merges in the royalty.

The reports, appended to the prospectus, of Mr. Griffith Ellis, the present manager of the late Mr. Anson Smith's quarry, and of Mr. John Roberts, the local agent of the Princess of Wales Quarry, will be found to confirm the foregoing statements.

The working of the quarries is proposed to be under the local direction of Mr. John Lloyd Jones, of Nantlle, and the general superintendence will be in the hands of the General Manager of the Princess of Wales Slate Company.

ELLEN UNITED COPPER AND ZINC MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PARISH OF ST. AGNES, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Registered pursuant to the Joint-stock Companies Act of 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each (certificates of five shares each).

10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on application.
The remainder to be called up by the directors as they require, but in no case to exceed 5s. per share, and at no less intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS.
MATTHEW BURGESS, Esq., Macclesfield.
THOMAS THORNS, Esq., Boston.

C. TREFUSIS FROOD, Esq., Bally, Doncaster.
JAMES KIRK, Esq., Stockport.

HENRY MOLYNEUX, Esq., Manchester.
FREDERICK TAYLOR, Esq., Tickhill.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manchester.

BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England, Manchester.
Messrs. Williams and Co., Miners' Bank, Truro, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Higginbotham and Barclay, Macclesfield.
Messrs. Paul, Linton, and Holloway, London, Plymouth, and Redruth.

MANAGER AND AGENT.
Capt. John Tonkin, Chacewater, late agent at the St. John del Rey, Morro Velho Mines, Brazil, and Angola Malachite Mines, Western Africa.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Molyneux.
REGISTERED OFFICES—28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mines comprise portions of two celebrated mine sets that have never yet been developed to the depth of the produce and appearance of the upper levels warrant; the large quantities of ore found being undoubtedly an index to vast deposits below. The adjacent mines have been worked to depths below the 200 ft. level and still found productive, whilst these mines have never been worked below the 50 ft. level. The copper ore procured was singularly rich for such shallow workings, and the blende ore is not surpassed by any in Cornwall. When these mines were previously worked, blende (black jack), the ore of zinc, was little known and less appreciated; now, however, the article will fetch a price superior to that of the average of Cornish copper ores, and require far less dressing. Thousands of tons have been discovered, and may be raised at a trifling cost; tribute pitches (miners' own adventures) may be and are let at remunerative prices.

The mines are held under lease from Humphry Williams, at dues of 1s. 10d. above the 50 ft. level, and 1s. 10d. for produce raised from below, a most favourable arrangement. Applications for shares have already been received from miners, mine agents, and others in the immediate locality of the mine, proving the high opinion entertained of the sets by those best qualified to judge.

Men have been for some time at work raising blende, and since the formation of the company they have discovered a rich vein of copper ore, which will soon considerably enhance the value of the shares.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to the secretary, at the office of the company, 28, Princess-street, Manchester; also to the bankers, solicitors, and agents; or to E. L. Evans, Esq., merchant, 28, Marden-square, Manchester, where prospectuses with forms of applications may be had, specimens of the ore and a map of the ground seen, and every information obtained.

The general prospectus contains favourable reports from George Hanwood, Esq., M.E., Dublin; Capt. Thomas Delbridge, Redruth, Cornwall; Capt. John Tonkin, Cornwall; Capt. Alexander Nancarrow, Scorrier, Cornwall; and Mr. Abraham Trevelian, Chacewater, Cornwall, an experienced mine tributor.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL FURSDON MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 12th day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the County of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL OF TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled on the list of contributories of the above-named company, under Class A.
All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.
Dated Truro, November 27, 1885.
WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CHARLOTTE UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, ALL CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 10th day of December next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 29, 1885.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL ST. ANDREW MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed Friday, the 16th day of December next, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.
WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
Dated this 28th day of November, 1885.

MINE MATERIALS AT EAST BASSET AND GRILLS FOR SALE.

MR. R. KERBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 13th day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at EAST BASSET AND GRILLS MINE, near FORTKELLY, in the parish of WENDRON, the following VALUABLE MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, &c., viz.:
A 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, with BOILER, about 9 tons, very good.
Belt, shaft, and angle bobs; capstan and shears; horse wheel and shaft tackle.
25 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods, and 4 buckets.
14 ft. 12 in. ditto.
5 ft. 7 in. ditto.
21 ft. 11 in. working barrels.
16 ft. 12 in. doorpieces.
16 ft. 10 in. ditto.
19 ft. 9 in. windbore.
14 ft. 8 in. ditto.
17 ft. 7 in. ditto.
12 ft. 7 in. plunger pole.
Horse wheel kibble, lifting jack, a 36 inch smith's bellows, smith's and miners' tools, 2 large timber sheds, carpenter's bench, saw pit frame, wheel barrows, new and old iron, steel, nails, 2 iron water barrels, a quantity of new and old timber, and numerous other articles.
The engine and boiler were made by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, and are in excellent condition, and the whole of the materials will be found worthy the attention of mine agents and others. A punctual attendance is solicited.
For further information apply to Captain SAMUEL WILKINS, on the mine, or the auctioneer, at his office, Menage-street, Helston.
Helston, November 28, 1885.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. R. KERBY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at WHEAL LOVELL MINE, in the parish of WENDRON (about three miles from Helston, on the Falmouth road), the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS thereon, consisting of:
A 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 9 tons each.
A 17½ in. STEAM WHIM, and ONE BOILER, 9 tons.
A 24 in. STEAM STAMPS, with 24 heads and BOILER, 8½ tons.
Balance bobs, 2 angle bobs, capstan and shears, 2 shaft tackles, pulleys and stands.
25 fms. of 1½ in. main rods.
25 fms. of 1½ in. ditto.
25 fms. of 9 in. ditto.
25 fms. of 8 in. ditto.
25 fms. of 7 in. ditto.
5 fms. of 6 in. ditto.
500 fms. of steam whip chain.
180 fms. of skip rod, 4½ in. by 6, [new].
60 fms. of skip rod, 4½ in. by 5, [new].
60 fms. of 9 in. pumps.
24 fms. of 9 in. ditto.
15 in. 9 ft. ditto.
6 11 in. 9 ft. ditto.
4 12 in. 9 ft. ditto.
10 in. working barrels.
240 fms. of excellent ladders, 90 fms. of wood air pipes, 3 tram wagons, 70 fms. of surface tram rods, 100 fms. of launders, old boiler about 5 tons, whim kibble, staples and shafts, roll rods, iron linings, flange and rod pulleys, pump rings, 3 scales and weights, 2 dial, screw stocks, turning lathe, carpenter's benches, hand and wheel barrows, miners' sheets and tools, bucket prongs, a 40 inch smith's bellows, smith's crane, 2 anvils, vice, screwing and other tools, winch and chain, several tons of new and old iron, old brass, hand screw and lifting jack, several dozen of pick and shovel bits, large blocks, water wheels on dressing floors, 16 tin dressing frames, dressing tools, buddies, kieves, tin halves and siles, a quantity of new and old timber, and a great variety of other articles. Also, the whole of the account house furniture.

The auctioneer begs to call the attention of mine agents and others to this important sale, and solicits a punctual attendance. The greater part of the materials, being nearly new, are in first-rate condition.

For further information may be had on application to Capt. PHILLIPS, on the mine; or of the Auctioneer, at his office, Menage-street, Helston.
Dated, November 23, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, IRON MANUFACTURERS, COLLIERY OWNERS, METAL BROKERS, FARMERS, HOUSE BUILDERS, QUARRYMEN, BLACKSMITHS, &c.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES OF RAILWAY CONTRACT PLANT, ON THE WHITBY AND STOCKTON-UPON-TESSES BRANCH OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Nelson, Esq., who has completed his contract upon the Castleton and Grosvenor Extension of the railway aforesaid, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 12th, 13th, and 14th December, 1885, the whole of his VALUABLE CONSTRUCTION PLANT, consisting of CONTRACTORS' RAILS, FIXED AND PORTABLE ENGINES, with MORTAR MILLS attached, and side and end cranes, coup carts, dobin carts, stone wagons, timber wagons, goliath cranes, portable cranes, quarry cranes, blacksmiths' tools and quarry tools, timber of all descriptions, malleable iron, scrap metal, second-hand brass, a large quantity of cast iron and stable utensils, new and second-hand ropes, chains, blocks, crabs, double and single winches, wheelbarrows, temporary buildings, pumps of various descriptions, &c. Catalogues will appear in due course.—Sunderland Sale Office, Nov. 29, 1885.

IMPORTANT SALE.

SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).
MESSRS. CHURTON (of Chester) WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Lion Inn, Mold, on Wednesday, the 13th day of December next, at One for Two o'clock in the afternoon, all that DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE and COLLIERY, well known as the BRONCOED COLLIERY, situated close to the town of Mold, including also all the MINERALS under the leasehold estates called GLANAFON, TREBERTH, and TOWER connected therewith, together with all the BUILDINGS, ENGINES, PLANT, and MACHINERY belonging thereto, all of which are in excellent working order.

There is railway communication from the collieries with the Mold and Chester Railway. Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. NEWMAN, LYON, and NEWMAN, 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London, and Yeovil, Somerset; Messrs. HOLL, BROWN, and FLETCHER, 6, Cook-street, Liverpool; Mr. HENRY BACKETT, mining engineer, Wolverhampton; Messrs. HAMMOND, BARNES, and SON, 24, North John-street, Liverpool; Mr. JACOB HOSCO, mining engineer, Princess-street, Manchester; to the manager, Mr. HALLS, on the premises; and to the Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BRICKWORK.

MESSRS. CHURTON AND ELPHICK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen Hotel, Chester, on Monday, the 18th of December, 1885, at Two for Three o'clock punctually, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the MANCOT BANK COLLIERY and BRICKWORK, near HAWARDEN, in FLINTSHIRE, with the whole of the PLANT and BUILDINGS, consisting of two pits completely fitted up with PUMPING and WINDING MACHINERY, railways, smiths' and carpenter's workshops, brick sheds, 12 workmen's houses, offices, &c.

The colliery is held under Stephen Richard Glynn, by an agreement dated the 19th of October, 1880, for a lease of 25 years, and comprises 270 acres, containing all the seams of the district, the greater number of which are still unworked. It is connected with the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and will shortly be connected with Connah's Quay, by means of the Connah's Quay Railway. A cheap and efficient communication is thus supplied with Chester, Holyhead, Birkenhead, Liverpool, and other large markets.

For further particulars apply to Mr. DAVID McCULLOUGH, manager, at the works; or to Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BRICH, Solicitors, Chester.

IMPORTANT COAL FIELD, IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, an IMPORTANT COAL FIELD, in the townships of ALVERTHORP and OSSETT, within two miles of the town of Wakefield, and in the centre of the populous manufacturing district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, of the extent of about 1000 acres, containing the following well-known and highly valuable beds of coal:—The Flockton Thick or Store Coal, the Flockton Thin or Middleton Forty-yards Coal, and the Middleton Main Coal. Also, about 180 acres of the Gawthorpe Coal, and about 300 acres of the Hailg Moor Coal.

The Gawthorpe Coal is now worked by the proprietor, and the colliery plant may be taken at a valuation.

The coal field is intersected by the Osselt branch of the Great Northern Railway, and has access by means of a tram-road with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and the Calder and Hebble, and the Aire and Calder Navigations.

A farm, chiefly grass land, 74 acres, may be occupied along with the colliery. For particulars, apply to Mr. J. T. WHITE, mining engineer, Wakefield; or to Messrs. SCHULTZ and SKIRWORTH, solicitors, Wakefield.—December 1, 1885.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

At EAST MARGARET MINE, 150 fms. 8 to 12 inch PUMPS, with H. pumps, top doorpieces, &c., to fit, &c.
At PROVIDENCE MINES, a 30 inch CYLINDER PUMPING ENGINE, with a 7 and 8 ton BOILER.
Apply to the agents on the mines, or to Messrs. HOSCO and SON, Falmouth.

FOR SALE, at WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINES, near TRURO, the following FITWORK, in excellent condition, being nearly equal to new:—

36 9 ft. 18 and 19 in. PUMPS, with bottoms, windbore, working barrels, doorpieces, plunger poles, stuffing box, and glands to match.
3 pairs 8 in. strapping plates, 23 ft. long.
24 fms. 2½ in. bucket rods, with capstan joints.
2 pairs faggotted eyes; 3 pairs faggotted cheeks.
1 pair 19 in. yokes; 8 pair rubbing blocks; 13 ft. 16 in. shaft roll; 3 18 in. shaft rolls; several tons of railroad iron and saddles; several tons staples and glands.
1 15½ in. pitch pine rod, 52 ft. 6 in. long.
For particulars, apply to the agents on the mine.

THE MOELFRA SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM PORTMADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of this QUARRY, with its PLANT and MACHINERY, manager's and superintendent's houses, workmen's cottages, offices, &c.

The quarry has been partially worked, and excellent slates sold. It is proved to contain an unlimited quantity of slates and slabs. The works are so far advanced that a profitable return may be shortly looked for, nearly £30,000 having been expended.

The lease has over 90 years to run, so is almost as good as a freehold. The railway is moderate. The Welsh Coast Railway passes within 4 miles of the quarry, and plans have been obtained for making a tram-road to join, by which markets will be opened at Portmadoc, Carnarvon, and Porthlenny. The only day in making this tram will be inconsiderable, as it will be divided between three or more quarries.

For particulars, and orders to view the property, apply to WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq., accountant, 2, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

COLLIERY IN AYRSHIRE—TO BE LET, with entry at Whitunday, 1886, the going COLLIERY of ANNANDALE, near KILMARNOCK, belonging to the Duke of Portland. There are five workable seams of coal in the estate, well adapted for local purposes, and a shipping trade, in which a large business has been done for years, at Troon Harbour, the best coal-shipping port in the Fifth of Clyde.

The colliery is connected with Troon Harbour by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway system, and suitable branches are laid to the pits.

It is proposed that the tenant shall purchase the machinery belonging to the proprietor; and, if desired, the coals under Greenhill Farm, which adjoins Annandale, shall be included in the lease.

Offers for a lease, stating a fixed yearly rent, or an optional royalty on coal and druse, will be received by Mr. TURNER, at Braemar Office, Kilmarnock; Messrs. MILLER and LINDSEY, W.S., Edinburgh; and JOHN and G. H. GEDDIS, mining engineers, Malville-crescent, Edinburgh, the last of whom will furnish such details as may be required by intending offerors.—October 20, 1885.

TO BE LET, all the MINES OF COAL AND VALUABLE HYDRATE OF IRONSTONE under the BLACK BANK ESTATE, situate near FROGHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, containing about 80 acres.—For particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD JONES, mining engineer, Granville Lodge, near Wellington, Salop.

SLATE—ON SALE, a 42 years' LEASE, 1-14th royalty, of a well-proved SLATE MOUNTAIN, in CARNARVONSHIRE, containing over 100 acres, and where six or more large quarries could be opened at once, the top barries being only 3 feet thick. It offers an unusual advantage for quarrying, with abundant supply of water. The slate is of excellent quality, cleavage, and colour, and such as will sell at any market in the kingdom. The lessees have had the property examined, and reported on with most satisfactory results.

Apply to "Alpha," Post-office, Chester.

SLATE QUARRIES, TO BE LET.—ALL DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLANAFANWY, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Maescefn-y-ffordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year for machinery.

Apply to J. PRATT, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

TERRA-COTTA CLAY.—THE VALUABLE BED OF TERRA-COTTA CLAY, which was recently discovered by Mr. ALLEN, in his land at Watcombe, Devon, has been found to extend to the adjoining ground, the proprietor of which is WILLING TO TREAT, for SALE or LEASE.—Apply to H. PARFUMER, Esq., Longcroft, Torquay.

For a description of the clay, vide the leading article in the MINING JOURNAL, of the 26th of August last, on "The Clays of Devon and Cornwall."

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZEEL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STE HEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE.) REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1884.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 3 fms. in three days. It is constructed to sink shafts at the rate of 3 fms. in three days. It is constructed to sink shafts at the rate of 3 fms. in three days. It is constructed to sink shafts at the rate of 3 fms. in three days.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock Devon.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

NEW WORKS ON ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING (MILITARY, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL), AGRICULTURE, SURVEYING, MINING, BUILDING, MONUMENTS, AND DECORATION.

Published by Atchley and Co., 106, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.
A new list of works sent free (to order) by post.

FOURTH THOUSAND.

HOPTON'S CONVERSATIONS ON MINES BETWEEN A FATHER AND SON. Second edition, improved, revised, and enlarged from 112 to 174 pages. Surveying mines with the theodolite and the dial, and also laying workings on plan, illustrated; with numerous plans on ventilation and the working of mines. Price, 2s. 6d.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the best and newest principles. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 30 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. are MANUFACTURING a great number of ROUND BUDDLES, with REVOLVING PLATES, acknowledged by the mining authorities to be the best sort used. All orders shall be punctually attended to.
Redford Ironworks, Tavistock, Oct. 31, 1865.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),
SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. JOSEPH WRIGHT AND SONS.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND RAILWAY IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS built for CASH, or upon DEFERRED PAYMENTS, extending over a period of THREE TO TEN YEARS.
A large number of COAL, IRONSTONE, BALLAST, and other WAGONS to be LET ON HIRE.
MANUFACTURERS AND CHIEF OFFICES—SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES—No. 8, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, AND BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LOBBY, CART, AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD OR IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS FOR HOME AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE AND SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

ROBERT BRIGHTMORE MITCHELL'S PATENT (SELF-ACTING SAFETY) BRAKE FOR CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE "LICENSES TO USE."
Apply, by letter, to the Patentee, merchant and manufacturer, No. 80, West Street, Sheffield.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF THEIR MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWEN, No. 8, Britannia Street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT IS MADE.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for DECEMBER
(part IX, third series, price 1s.), with large plate engraving of "Cloth Shearing and Boring Machine," and thirty-four wood engravings. Original articles on some points of practice in Iron Founding; Improvements in the Reversing and Expansive Working of Steam-engines; the Rival Rifle 7-inch Gun—Has Lancaster's System been justly condemned? Do Pindray's Smoke-consuming Furnace, Safety Mineral Oil Lamp, Motion, James Gasgate; Drying Mail and Grain, John Forbes; Apparatus for Brushing Hair, Christine Rogers. Reviews of books, mechanics' library, correspondence, advertisements, notices, memoranda, monthly notes, list of patents, &c. London: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editors' offices (offices for patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Agreements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts, and the manufacturers and wholesale traders in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North of the United Kingdom, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of formation in the last half of the century. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the form of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—
One year (post free) £2 2 0
Half-year (post free) 1 1 0
Quarter of a year (post free) 0 10 6
Advertisements and orders to be addressed Union-Passage Birmingham.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE ONLY PAPER PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY OF FLINT.
THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural, and General Advertiser for Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Rainey, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the accuracy, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with general matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Masseydown, Mold.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTRY ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 3d., or quarterly 2s. 3d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTRY ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.
Office, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 60, Howard-street, North Shields; 155, High-street, Sunderland.

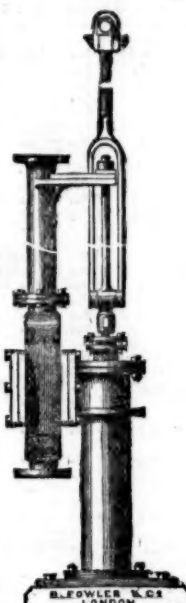
DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spasmodic Disorders of the Nervous System, &c. has published A GUIDE (188 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. Smith may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and medicinal cases.—Address, SMITH AND CO., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.)

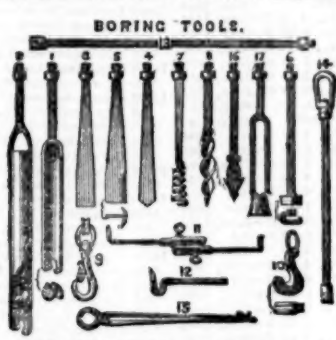
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON,

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,

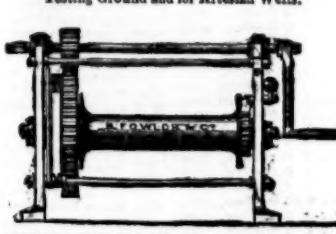
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



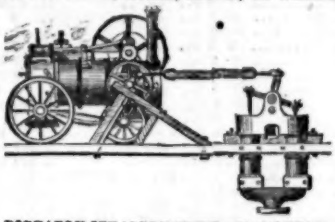
Improved Double-action PUMPS.



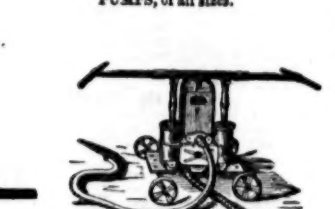
BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.



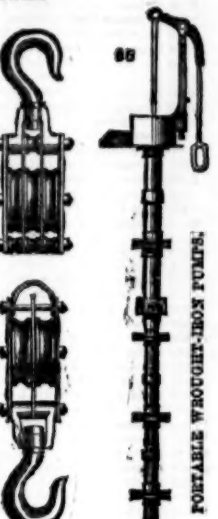
PULLEY BLOCKS, CRABS, AND HOISTING TACKLE, of every description, and of superior manufacture.



PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with DOUBLE BARREL, or other PUMPS, for any depth, ON HIRE OR PURCHASE.



PORTABLE WROUGHT-IRON HAND PUMPS, of all sizes.



USEFUL DOUBLE BARREL PORTABLE FORCE PUMPS.

PRICE LISTS, ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, and FULL PARTICULARS of anything relating to work of classes noted above, may be had on application.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.
JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,
CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1770.
Manufacturers of every description of

IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM-PLUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c.
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF STRENGTH.

BLASTING.
AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS.
G U N C O T T O N
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE, AND FREE FROM SMOKE.
Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers, THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., 173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL (NITRO-GLYCERINE).
RAPID COMPLETING OF BLASTING OPERATIONS—
PERFECT SECURITY IN STORING AND CHARGING—TAMPING WITH WATER OR LOOSE SAND—GREAT SAVING IN LABOUR.
If the blasting of a certain quantity of rock requires 100 feet of 1 inch boring, at 4d. per foot £1 13 4
15 lbs. of gunpowder, at 5d. per lb. 0 8 3 = £1 19 7
We effect the same work with 10 ft. of 1 in. boring, at 4d. per foot £0 3 4
And 1½ lbs. of nitro-glycerine, at 3s. per lb. 0 4 6 = £0 7 10
Showing a saving of £11 1 9
Apply to Mr. C. F. COLE, 64, Wood-street, E.C.
The Judges of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society awarded their First Silver Medal.

THE CLUTCH SAFETY CAGE, IMPROVED.
The improvement consists in its having only a single spring, which is strong enough to take the lift of the loaded cage; to overhaul the broken rope, however distant the fracture may be; and yet so conditioned that it cannot bring the clutches into play till the rope is broken. It is an ordinary carriage spring, and can be replaced, when needed, at any coach-work. Makers of cages, or inventors, who may wish to combine the safety clutch with their own improvements are respectfully informed that liberty to do so will be granted to them on easy terms.—Apply to the patentee, ROBERT ARTHUR 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, AND DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT AND CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON.
SPRING STEEL, WM. GRAVES & SON,
GERMAN STEEL.
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BROWER and Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. JACKSON and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

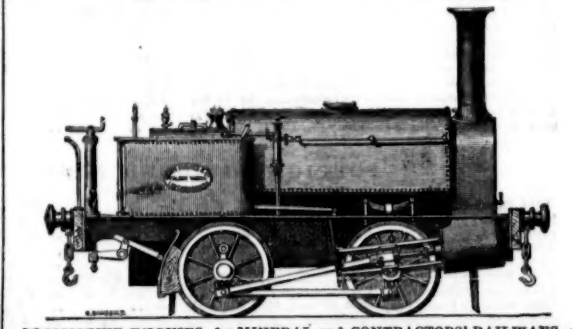
J. U. BASTIER and Messrs. JACKSON and Co. will CONTRACT TO ERECT THE PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the use of this invention.
OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, E.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION, held in Paris, in 1855.

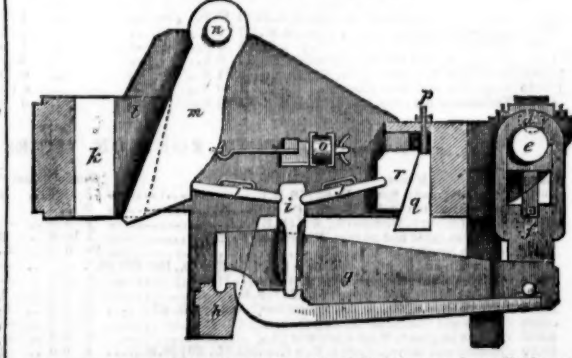
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description. LONDON OFFICES, 34, CANNON STREET WEST.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.
The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.
Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—
"Atlast Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent."
WILLIAM HUNT.
"Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz."
WM. DANIEL.
"Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust."
Messrs. OGD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.
"Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 150 tons limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton."
JOHN LAURENCE.
"Oreoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour."
WM. G. ROBERTS.
"General Frimont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate."
SILAS WILLIAMS.
For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
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MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

